

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
dy. Temp. 12-9 (55-45). Tomorrow variable.
p. 12-9 (54-42). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12-5
p. 12-9 (54-42). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 12-10 (54-50).
NY: Variable. Temp. 14-3 (57-37). NEW YORK:
able. Temp. 6-1 (43-30).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	10 S.
Belgium	10 S.	Libya	10 S.
Denmark	10 S.	Morocco	10 S.
France	10 S.	Netherlands	10 S.
Germany	10 S.	Nigeria	10 S.
Greece	10 S.	Portugal	10 S.
Great Britain	10 S.	Spain	10 S.
India	10 S.	Sweden	10 S.
Iran	10 S.	Switzerland	10 S.
Italy	10 S.	Turkey	10 S.
Japan	10 S.	U.S. Military (air)	10 S.
South Korea	10 S.	U.S. Military (land)	10 S.
Taiwan	10 S.	U.S. Military (sea)	10 S.
Thailand	10 S.	U.S. Military (total)	10 S.
Philippines	10 S.		

28,577

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1974

Established 1837



SITOR—Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, listens to British Premier Harold Wilson Saturday during Labor party conference at Central Hall, Westminster.

Says Europe Wants Britain to Stay

Schmidt Plea to Laborites on EEC

LONDON, Dec. 1 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the British Labor party, which is deeply divided on an issue of remaining in the European Economic Community, at "your comrades on the Continent want you to stay."

"You will have to weigh this making your decision. They have it in their interests at you should stay as well as your comrades on the Continent want you to stay."

Mr. Schmidt told 200 delegates yesterday at the Labor party's annual conference. The Labor government is seeking to renegotiate the terms on which former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market in January, 1971. It has promised that the nation will be allowed

to vote not later than October on whether it wants to stay in. In 1974, a Labor member of Parliament, John Ryman, said today:

"I smell a plot to fiddle the Common Market referendum next year. The speech by the West German Chancellor was an impertinence. Why should this patronizing him lecture the great British Labor party?"

Mr. Schmidt came here to address the conference and to hold a round of talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and other British government ministers on the Common Market, the energy crisis, and East-West relations.

Mr. Schmidt conferred with Mr. Wilson and the British ministers

at Chequers, the Prime Minister's official country residence near London.

Others taking part were Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Defense Secretary Roy Mason and Mr. Wilson's chief economic adviser, Harold Lever.

At a joint news conference today, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schmidt said they have agreed that the world's major trading nations should harmonize their economic policies, even if they differ on methods.

"The overriding purpose we had in mind is to coordinate national policies in order to keep world trade flowing," Mr. Wilson said. "In our efforts to achieve the same goals," Mr. Schmidt said, "we may have to use different measures."

The two government heads met with a group of British businessmen at Northolt Air Force Base just before Mr. Schmidt returned to Germany, with a short stopover in Brussels.

Alternatives to Oil

Mr. Schmidt urged the big industrial nations to agree on a joint energy program and to work together to seek alternatives to oil. But he also called for "institutionalized cooperation" between oil-producing and consuming countries.

"My government does not believe in confrontation with the oil-producing nations," he said.

Mr. Schmidt said his talks with Mr. Wilson had opened up room for compromise over Britain's membership in the Common Market.

Room for Maneuver

He said there is room for maneuver on the issue of Britain's contribution to EEC expenses.

Asked whether they considered possible alternatives if Britain leaves the EEC, Mr. Wilson said, "We did not examine any third solutions."

Some anti-EEC members of the Labor party had threatened to walk out of the party convention yesterday if Mr. Schmidt tried to influence Britain's decision on the Common Market.

Opponents of the Common Market demonstrated noisily outside London's Central Hall while Mr. Schmidt addressed the conference.

"There was no walkout and at the end he was given a prolonged ovation. He spoke for 20 minutes in English."

All 93 Aboard Airliner Killed in Crash Near Washington

UPPERVILLE, Va., Dec. 1 (AP). All 93 persons aboard a Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner crashed for Washington were killed today when the plane crashed during a landing approach in a living rainstorm. The police said there were no survivors aboard the aircraft.

The wreckage was about five miles north of Upperville, a small community about 25 miles north of Dulles International Airport. It was on a slope known as Mount Weather, a restricted aviation area owned by the U.S. Army.

A TWA spokesman said 86 passengers and a crew of seven were aboard the plane, flight 514, which was en route to Indianapolis, Ind., from a stop at Columbus, Ohio.

The flight had been scheduled to arrive at Washington's National Airport at 10:23 a.m. but was diverted to Dulles, a larger field out 20 miles west of the capital, because of high winds.

The Dulles tower lost radar contact with the three-engine jet at 11:10 a.m. and notified all authorities to initiate a search. Two state troopers found the wreckage about immediately. Rain and gusts of 25 to 45 mph were recorded in the area at the time, and the police said it impeded initial efforts to get the plane and its passengers.

Officers barricaded roads within five-mile radius of the site. No survivors were allowed near. There were unconfirmed reports of officials in Washington that

Mount Weather contains one of the underground command centers built to house the president and other top government officials in event of a nuclear attack.

Gunman Misses Official of Bonn Opposition Party

BONN, Dec. 1 (UPI)—A local group of West Germany's self-styled Red Army Faction today claimed responsibility for a gunman's attempt last night to kill Walter Kiep, treasurer of the opposition Christian Democratic party, in the latest outbreak of urban guerrilla warfare.

A police spokesman said that an anonymous caller, identifying himself as a member of a local Red Army Faction group, told the West German news agency DPA that "we assume responsibility" for the shooting incident.

A young man fired three shots at Mr. Kiep, 48, a member of parliament, but missed him.

Police said that a young man approached Mr. Kiep when the politician left a sauna in a bathhouse near his home in Kronberg, near Frankfurt, about 7 p.m.

After Mr. Kiep retreated into the sauna and threw himself on the floor, the man fired three shots through the door with a pistol and then fled, police said.

Officers barricaded roads within five-mile radius of the site. No survivors were allowed near. There were unconfirmed reports of officials in Washington that

Iraq Said to Buy into Mercedes

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (AP)—Iraq, 4 Iran, was the purchaser of a set of Daimler Benz, the West German manufacturer of Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks, a Lebanese newspaper reported yesterday.

The English-language Daily Star quoted an informed source saying that the purchaser of the set of Daimler Benz was Iraq's main supplier of land transport. Almost 14 per cent of the set of Daimler Benz were reported last week to have been purchased.

The source pointed out that Iraq recently signed a \$400-million deal to buy 11,000 trucks from Daimler Benz during the next five years. A Beirut publication pointed out at the time that the two parties were negotiating another, larger deal.

Officers barricaded roads within five-mile radius of the site. No survivors were allowed near. There were unconfirmed reports of officials in Washington that

Ethiopia Says Ex-Ruler Freely Yields Funds

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Ethiopia's provisional military government, while announcing that deposed Emperor Haile Selassie has agreed to renounce his family's fortune, still must track down the vast sums the former monarch hoarded abroad, diplomatic sources said today.

The army's ruling Administrative Council said yesterday that the 63-year-old Haile Selassie had signed a letter "of his own free will" authorizing the transfer of his personal and family fortunes to aid drought victims in Ethiopia.

The council did not mention the amount of money involved or where it is located. The most quoted figure here is \$1.5 billion, believed to be held in Swiss bank accounts.

Diplomatic sources said other "considerable sums" were deposited in banks and invested throughout Europe, South America and the United States.

The sources said they expected that an Ethiopian delegation,

Delegation Reported Set to Talk To Swiss About Money Transfer

comprised of representatives of the Administrative Council, bankers and lawyers, would go to Switzerland soon for talks with Swiss authorities to start a hunt for the money.

Swiss Ambassador Heinz Langenbacher said such negotiations were essential before any consideration could be given to handing over any money held by Haile Selassie in Switzerland.

The military council said that in his letter the former emperor agreed to the transfer of money deposited in Ethiopia and foreign banks in his own name, and that of the late Empress Menen, as well as in the names of his children and grandchildren.

This included fortunes entrusted with corporations, companies, private individuals, investment portfolios, bullion, precious stones

not transfer his fortune to the new regime.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that the military government had moved the deposed emperor's daughter and other women members of the royal household from house arrest in a palace to an army camp outside the capital.

Diplomats said the women transferred from Harar Palace, adjoining the grounds of the U.S. Embassy, to the army camp included Princess Tenagnew, Haile Selassie's 55-year-old daughter, and his granddaughters Princesses Aida, Sophie and Sebelle.

The military authorities declined to comment about an explosion that demolished a gas station on the outskirts of the city. The explosion occurred last night. Scattered small arms fire was also heard for a few minutes.

The police guarded the wrecked filling station today. A police source said the explosion was apparently caused by a bomb, but nothing further was known.

Greeks Set 'Common' Approach To Cyprus

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Dec. 1 (NYT).—Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders said today that they had agreed to take a "common line" in negotiations with the Turks over the future of Cyprus. But a communiqué, issued here after two days of talks, did not explain what that line would be.

The main participants in the meetings were Constantine Caranias, the Greek Premier; Glafkos Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, and Archbishop Makarios, the legal President, who was deposed by a coup d'état in July. Following that coup, Turkish troops invaded the island, and they still control almost 40 per cent of it.

(In Nicosia, the Cyprus government today accused Turkey of looking for a pretext to launch a new military operation, as tension rose on the island, AP reported.)

(Sources said the Greek-Cypriot National Guard and the Turkish invasion force have been placed in a state of increased alert. Military sources spoke of movements by Turkish armored units to take up positions on their side of the cease-fire line.)

Statement by Iraklis

(The increased tension followed a statement by Turkish Cypriot Premier Sadi Iraklis yesterday that the situation in Cyprus had become critical again, in view of the expected return to the island of Archbishop Makarios Friday.)

As a result of the meeting here, the Greeks now seem prepared to enter concrete negotiations for the first time since talks collapsed in Geneva in August. But given the political uncertainty plaguing Turkey, it is unclear whether the Turks are ready to talk.

Another complication is that Turkish and Greek-Cypriot leaders feel that Archbishop Makarios is inflexible and unreliable, and they have threatened not to negotiate with him.

Last night, the Turkish National Security Council extended martial law in four southern provinces for one month more and explained that the prelate's scheduled arrival Friday was "liable to increase tension" among rival Greek factions on the island.

'A Common Line'

The key passage of the Athens communiqué today said: "During the talks, a common line was drawn up to face the problem. Within the framework of this line, detailed written instructions will be given to the interim President, Mr. Clerides, to begin negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus issue."

The meeting appeared to be a victory for Mr. Clerides, who has already started preliminary talks on humanitarian issues with Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader. Mr. Clerides had insisted that he would not enter serious discussions unless Premier Caranias and Archbishop Makarios agreed to a "common line" and gave him written instructions.

For seven years, until the fighting last summer, Mr. Clerides conducted talks with Mr. Denktaş about the political structure of Cyprus. During that time, he was regularly contradicted or second-guessed by the archbishop. According to the acting President left for Athens Friday, he stated that a written pact was necessary in order to avoid "undermining or misunderstanding" on the Greek side.

A source close to Mr. Clerides said tonight that he was satisfied with the meeting. Negotiations



CHURCHILL, RITE—Lady Clementine Churchill, 91, widow of Sir Winston, places a plant on his grave at Bladon, England, to commemorate 100th anniversary of birth. Assisting is grandson, Winston Churchill, and wife. Story on Page 14.

'Serious Offer' Received

U.S. Partners in Aramco Said Ready to Sell Out to Saudis

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 1 (NYT).—The American partners in the Arabian American Oil Co., the world's largest producer, have made what Saudi officials call a "serious offer" to sell their share in the national oil company here.

The offer, made last week, has broken a long impasse in negotiations over the acquisition and has led Saudi Arabia's National Petroleum Council to postpone for at least a month an imminent sale of about two million barrels a day of oil produced by Aramco to independent buyers.

This sale, at the present level of production of 8.5 million barrels a day, would have significantly reduced the volume of crude oil available to the four American oil companies involved, Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum, would give no details on the offer

by the companies, but he said he expected Saudi Arabia to have full ownership of the company "very soon."

(The Arab states will achieve complete control over the oil industry in their territories by the end of the year, Sheikh Yamani was quoted as declaring in Bahrain last night, AP reported.)

Ownership of Aramco, which began shipping oil from Saudi Arabia in 1938 and grew to its present giant size after World War II, has emerged as a goal of Saudi policy following an initial purchase of 25-per-cent ownership in the company in December, 1972, for \$500 million.

In June, the American partners agreed to relinquish a further 35-per-cent ownership, but no price was set, although Saudi Arabia thereby became owner of 60 per cent of Aramco's oil production.

In July, and again in October, while negotiations were under way, Saudi Arabia refused to apply tax and royalty increases to Aramco that were adopted by others in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce what they called excess profits by the foreign oil companies.

But with the negotiations at a standstill after meetings in September and early October with the chief executives of the American companies, Saudi Arabia went on the offensive.

In concert with the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, which also want 100-per-cent ownership of their oil concessions, Saudi Arabia raised the royalty and taxes on the share of oil owned by the American companies so that it cost them \$9.91 a barrel to export oil.

At the same time, the three oil states dropped the price of their government-owned crude for sale to independent buyers.

Price Switches

In the case of Saudi Arabia, the price for direct sales to independent buyers dropped to \$10.46 a barrel, or less, while the Aramco partners were charged \$10.66 a barrel for any oil they bought from the government's share of production.

Following these moves, the American companies made their offer.

It was expected that the American companies will seek to guarantee for themselves a maximum volume of Saudi Arabia's production, which could be raised now, on the basis of existing wells, pipelines and shipping terminals, to more than 11 million barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia's reserves are the largest in the world. Estimates of probable reserves go as high as 185 billion barrels. This is about three times larger than those of Iran, the second largest exporter. Saudi Arabia now has proven reserves of 75 billion barrels.

Miki Obtains Lead in Japan For Premier

TOKYO, Dec. 1 (UPI)—Takeo Miki, a former deputy premier and foreign minister, emerged today as the likeliest man to succeed Kakuei Tanaka as Japan's new premier.

Mr. Tanaka resigned as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party and premier Tuesday.

Mr. Miki was chosen at a meeting of party leaders today and was accepted by all except Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira—Mr. Tanaka's closest ally—who insisted on election by a party convention, Liberal Democratic officials said. It was not clear whether Mr. Ohira's recommendation would be followed.

Party sources said Mr. Miki's candidacy would be submitted to the party's executive organizations early this week for approval. They predicted rough going since these groups are still controlled by Mr. Tanaka's followers.

Members at Meeting

Attending the party convocation were Mr. Miki, Mr. Ohira, former Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda and Minister of Trade Yasuhiro Nakasone. They are considered the "big four" of the party.

Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Nakasone, both mentioned as contenders for the post, told newsmen that they agreed to the choice of Mr. Miki.

The party sources said that a five-day deadlock over the selection of Mr. Tanaka's successor was broken when the party deputy president, Etsusaburo Shima, recommended Mr. Miki.

Mr. Shima, who has been acting as a mediator, told newsmen, "I recommended Mr. Miki because I thought he is most qualified among the four." He described Mr. Miki as "a man of uprightness and courage."

Mr. Miki, 67, told a news conference, "I accepted the recommendation and at the same time asked all other leaders for cooperation."

Mr. Miki, a 1935 graduate of the University of Southern California, entered politics at the age of 30 after graduation from Tokyo's Meiji University in 1937.

U.S. Says Less Grain Available For Aid Use

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT).—Agriculture Department officials have said that there is much less American grain available for food aid to needy nations than they estimated in September.

A study prepared by the department for President Ford just before his speech at the United Nations in September had indicated that as much as three million tons of grain, over and above the 3.3 million tons then programmed for food aid, might be available.

But on Friday, citing the latest crop reports and commercial sales commitments, the officials said that the availability of grain for food aid will be "way down from September."

An administration official said it would be no more than one million tons, but that this extra million would "almost certainly" be committed to the 20-year-old Food for Peace program.

Meeting in Rome

While the new report on what will be available is not yet completed, administration officials acknowledged that the anticipated results will have an important bearing on a food-aid meeting now in progress in Rome.

This meeting of major grain exporters and importers was arranged two weeks ago, at the UN's World Food Conference in Rome, to find and finance additional food supplies for needy nations.

At that time, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization estimated that about 7 million tons of grain were needed to prevent mass starvation, with a precise figure's determination depending on India's exact requirements. The United States estimated that about five million tons would be adequate.

Meanwhile, at the White House, Press Secretary Ronald Nessen reiterated on Friday Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's pledge, saying that the United States "will increase its food aid—the only question is by how much."

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Tunisia Bars Surrender of 4 Hijackers

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The Tunisian government will not turn over the four hijackers of a British airliner to the Palestine Liberation Organization, President Habib Bourguiba said in an interview published here today.

"Neither will Tunisia put them on trial," Mr. Bourguiba said in the interview with the newspaper Al Anwar. "I think this is the best solution."

The four men who hijacked the British Airways VC-10 from Dubai to Tunis 10 days ago and seven Palestinian guerrillas released from Egyptian and Dutch jails surrendered to Tunisian authorities when no Arab country would grant them political asylum.

Before their surrender, they secured a promise from the Tunisian government that it would not hand them over to the PLO. A West German passenger was killed during the hijacking.

Extradition Asked

The PLO, which condemned the hijacking, is pressing for their extradition in order to put them on trial.

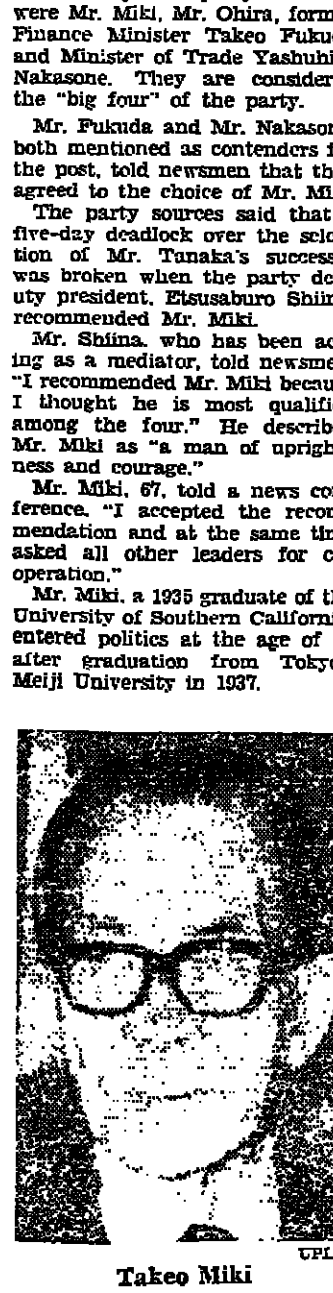
"We promised them that we would not turn them over to the PLO except with their approval," Mr. Bourguiba said.

"In other words, if they agree to rejoin the PLO and submit to it, we will hand them over. But we will not do so against their will, because this will open a door which will be difficult to shut afterward."

The President continued: "We promised not to put them on trial. They have confidence in us, and we intend to honor our promise, because this is a human question and not a question of punishment."

Bangladesh Crackdown

DACCA, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Eight persons have been killed and 830 arrested by the Bangladesh Army in an anti-smuggling drive along the country's northern border. The army said it had also seized contraband silver, fertilizer, powdered milk and drugs.



Takeo Miki

2 Guerrillas Captured

Raiders Slay Israeli Moslem In Attack on Border Village

TEL AVIV, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas who killed a Moslem Israeli and wounded his wife in a northern border village yesterday were bent on capturing Jewish hostages to trade for the release of their jailed comrades, military sources said today.

The two Hebrew-speaking guerrillas, members of the Fatah organization, surrendered quietly to Israeli troops early today after telling a daughter of the couple that they were "sorry," local residents said.

The military command in Tel Aviv said one of the Arab gunmen was slightly wounded, apparently from one of his own ricocheting bullets.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who attended the funeral of Musa Subhi Bakir, 35, said, "We shall seize all the means at our disposal to put an end to this kind of thing as far as we can."

"The state of Israel will not hesitate to take every step so that, before they enter villages, such savage emissaries will be intercepted on the border or even beyond it and in the places where

they are being trained," Mr. Peres said at the grave.

"We know that they came from Lebanon, that they were trained in Lebanon and we know where their training camps are."

Mr. Bakir, a member of the Moslem Circassian sect, was shot at the door of his home in the village of Rihaniyeh, three miles south of the Lebanese frontier. Military sources said the guerrillas had crossed the border, armed with explosives and hand grenades and a list of jailed Arabs that included the name of the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of East Jerusalem.

The prelate is facing trial on charges of supplying weapons into the occupied West Bank of Jordan on behalf of al-Fatah. The trial is due to end later this month.

Residents of the village, whose men serve in the Israeli armed forces, said Mr. Bakir's son and daughter ran out of the house after the shooting. Their cries attracted armed villagers who surrounded the building until troops arrived.

Jeannette Bakir, 13, said the guerrillas called out "Are you Jews or Arabs?" after they killed her father.

"When I told them we were Circassians, they seemed very surprised and began to tell us they were sorry," she said in a radio interview. The Circassians, descendants of 19th-century immigrants to Palestine from the Russian Caucasus, populate two villages in northern Galilee.

Palestinian Statement

In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said guerrillas attacked the Israeli settlement and left several Israelis killed or wounded. The spokesman said the guerrillas returned safely to their bases "with the exception of two... who were wounded."

The attack was followed by Israeli artillery barrages across the border in the area of Bint Jebail, a Lebanese village north of Rihaniyeh, the military sources said.

The guerrilla attack was the first inside Israel since Nov. 19, when three Arab gunmen killed four civilians in the Jordan Valley border town of Beit Shean before they were killed by Israeli troops.

Israeli warplanes staged a 10-minute strafing run on suspected guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon yesterday, according to the military command. But an army spokesman denied Beirut reports that two of its Phantom jets bombed other targets today.

Greeks Forge Cyprus Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

were expected to begin in Nicosia "as soon as possible" after the archbishop's return, the source said.

The principal question here tonight was what "common line" had been hammered out by the Greek leaders, since they have disagreed rather strongly in the past. Mr. Clerides has insisted that any "realistic" settlement must recognize the right of the ethnic Turks to control their own territory, but he would like to minimize the movement of population.

Archbishop Makarios has seemed much less willing to acknowledge Turkish control over a specific area, even though that control is now a fait accompli.

Mr. Clerides realizes that any solution that is acceptable to the Turks is liable to be disastrous for the Greeks. As a result, he has shifted most of the responsibility to the Greek Cypriots and agreed to support and settlement they reach.

The Turks want the island divided into two separate districts, one administered by them and the other by the ethnic Greeks. The Turks also favor a major redistribution of population, in order to give them a majority in their own area.

UNESCO Chided By Pope on Israel

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 1 (AP).—Pope Paul VI voiced "surprise" yesterday at the vote which denied Israel effective participation in UNESCO and called on the UN cultural body to restore in full its "universal and peaceful character."

The Pope made his appeal at a ceremony in which he gave UNESCO a Vatican prize for its role in fostering peace.

The Pontiff referred only in general terms to the Nov. 21 vote by which UNESCO's General Conference barred Israel from participation in the body's European regional group.



RAID VICTIM BURIED—The body of Musa Subhi Bakir is lowered into a grave at Rihaniyeh, Israel, yesterday after being killed by Arab guerrillas in a raid late Saturday night. Watching at left (hands folded) is Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

News Analysis

Guerrilla Rivalry Arouses Arab Frictions

By Holger Jensen

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (AP).—Palestinian rivalry is aggravating old frictions between two hard-line Arab regimes and embroiling others in a crackdown on guerrilla dissidents.

Syria and Iraq have taken opposite sides in the Palestine Liberation Organization's current purge of radical extremists. Libya, a traditional haven for the guerrilla movement's more fanatical outcasts, has suddenly closed its doors to hijackers.

Egypt has become involved through the PLO's use of its Cairo-based Voice of Palestine radio station to assault Iraq. Lebanon has climbed off the fence to arrest some of its unruly Palestinian guests.

Syria Aids Arafat

Syria is actively helping Yasser Arafat to reassert his authority over PLO dropouts by harassing the "Rejection Front" formed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the PFLP-General Command and the

Iraq-backed Arab Liberation Front (ALF).

The PFLP said that 25 of its guerrillas were detained by the Damascus government in a new campaign of "arrest and torture." Other guerrilla sources disclosed that the Syrians have also warned the PFLP to quit the Rejection Front or suffer expulsion and closure of all their Syrian bases.

This prompted an angry rally by guerrilla radicals in Beirut. George Habash, the Marxist leader of the PFLP who had previously enjoyed close relations with the Ba'athist government in Damascus, accused the Syrians of being "revisionists."

He lumped them together with Mr. Arafat's moderates in the PLO as "traitors to the Palestinian revolution... intent on a defeatist settlement with Israel."

Syria has also used the guerrilla dispute to strike at the Ba'athist regime in Iraq, which supports the Rejection Front and actively encourages guerrilla defections from the PLO.

Baghdad has become a haven for militant extremists like Abu Nidal, an al-Fatah renegade who has been sentenced to death by the PLO for using the Voice of Palestine radio station there to undermine Mr. Arafat's authority and attack the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

The PLO also contends that Abu Nidal was behind the bloody hijacking of a British jetliner from Dubai to Tunis, which hurt the guerrillas' international image soon after Mr. Arafat won recognition at the United Nations.

A Voice of Palestine radio broadcast from Cairo demanded that Iraq comply with its extradition requests. It warned: "If certain Arab countries continue to encourage division in Palestinian ranks, the PLO is capable of creating for them greater problems than they themselves can provoke."

Iraq retaliated with an angry blast against "such opportunistic and immoral slanders." It denied involvement in the Tunis hijacking operation but did not respond to the extradition request.

The PLO has used the Tunis operation as a good excuse to crack down on all of its dissidents. A spokesman announced the arrest of 26 "outlaw guerrillas" Wednesday and dissidents have since said that the figure has risen to 80.

U.S. Revises Grain Report

(Continued from Page 1)

tion will be made after the next crop report," which is due in mid-December. This commitment will be reviewed every three months, he continued, so that the President can be assured that the increased food aid will not have an "adverse effect" on domestic consumer prices.

A high Agriculture Department official said that, since the September study for the President, the availability totals of corn, sorghum, soybeans and, to some extent, wheat have all declined, and that only rice crop predictions have held up.

Nevertheless, this official and a number of others maintained that much more food could be provided to needy nations if financing could be found.

A high State Department official explained that the United States could make more grain available "simply by stretching out deliveries on existing commercial contracts to Russia, Western Europe and Japan—all of which have bought more food than they need now."

Norway and Russia Adjourn Sea Talks

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Norway and the Soviet Union have ended the first round of talks on sharing the Barents Sea, a potentially rich source of raw materials, including oil, Norwegian officials said.

Tjell Ellissen, the head of the Norwegian delegation, said yesterday that five meetings were held last week with Soviet experts and it was now up to Norway to suggest a date for further talks. The new round of talks probably would be held in Oslo.

'Imperialists' Will Pay More

Castro Warns of High Sugar Prices

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA, Dec. 1 (WP).—Cuba intends to take full advantage of the high price of sugar on the world market, according to Premier Fidel Castro.

Speaking at a meeting of the Cuban Federation of Women, Mr. Castro said: "Not only will the imperialists have to pay a high price for petroleum, but they are also going to have to pay a high price for sugar."

"Pretty soon, they are going to put up little signs saying, 'Don't eat sugar.'" But he said Cuba was in no hurry to sell, especially to the United States.

Mr. Castro indicated that Cuba would enjoy seeing the "imperialists" pay "billions of dollars" for sugar. He added: "Not Cuban sugar, of course. Cuban sugar has very good markets. We're in no hurry to sell sugar to the Yankees."

"If one day they want to buy from us, we're not the ones who put up the blockade... The blockades have blocked themselves off from the sugar."

Butz Suggestion

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz suggested recently that the United States might import sugar from Cuba in exchange for American rice. The suggestion was not reported in the press here and there has been no public reaction from the government.

Cuba now sells most of its sugar to the Soviet Union at a fixed price, which for years was higher than the world price. The fixed price now is probably considerably lower than the world price, but in return Cuba gets Soviet oil at favorable prices. Cuba also exports large quantities of sugar to several East European countries and Japan.

During the last two weeks, organizations of workers, farmers, women and students have proposed that Cubans give up part of their sugar ration so that more sugar can be sold at the high world price.

In his speech Friday night, Mr. Castro said this movement began spontaneously following reports that a severe drought would cause a decrease in the 1975 sugar harvest, which is just beginning. He said the offer would be discussed thoroughly by local organizations before the government decided whether to accept it.

In the speech, Mr. Castro also made his first public comment on the decision by the Organization of American States not to lift the diplomatic and economic sanctions imposed on Cuba 10 years ago.

Jeers and Whistles

The audience laughed, jeered and whistled when Mr. Castro described, in vitriolic terms, the meeting in Quito, Ecuador, at which a resolution to lift the sanctions failed to pass by only two votes.

He accused Haiti of selling its vote and said the United States abstained "simply to continue its policy of being hypocritical Pharisees."

He expressed gratitude to the countries that voted in favor of Cuba even though they have no relations with it. "If one of

8 Killed at School Fair

BANGKOK, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Eight persons were killed and several injured when a policeman accidentally dropped a grenade at a school fair in central Thailand, police said today.



CANDIDATE—Manfred Rommel, son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, casts ballot Sunday in Stuttgart, where he was elected mayor on Christian Democratic Union ticket.

Rommel Wins Stuttgart Mayoralty

STUTTGART, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Manfred Rommel, the son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who received 39.5 per cent.

In the first-round balloting for the mayoralty of the capital of the Baden-Württemberg state on Nov. 10, neither candidate won an absolute majority. Today's vote was the runoff.

these governments makes the decision to re-establish relations with Cuba, we would be willing to re-establish relations with them," he said.

Columbia, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Ecuador, whose delegations fought at Quito to lift the sanctions, are expected by officials here to renew relations with Havana early next year.

Mr. Castro spoke at the closing session of the weeklong

women's congress. The r had a carnival atmosphere. Mr. Castro's speech was punctuated by singing, rhyt clapping and dancing.

The foreign guests left stage with Mr. Castro and number of women Com celebrities, notably, Angela of the U.S. Communist Soviet comcomat Valentin ashkova and leaders from nam.

Bonn Said to Complain to U On Actions, List of CIA Agents

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT).—The West German government reportedly has complained to the United States that the actions of a Central Intelligence Agency operative, monitoring the activities of Soviet officials in West Germany, constitute unwarranted interference in German affairs.

The complaints were made, according to West German and American officials, after the agent compiled a list of six Soviet officials last spring and noted that they had met with 11 members of the West German parliament. The 11 are members of a Soviet-German parliamentary group, formed a year ago after an official visit to Moscow by a delegation of West German legislators.

The CIA agent, who had been assigned to observe the activities of Soviet Embassy officials in Bonn, particularly those suspected of being connected with Soviet intelligence agencies, was said to have handed a copy of the list to a member of the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament.

High West German officials were said to have been appalled by the list, and a complaint was made to the U.S. Embassy. The embassy reportedly drew up a promise that the CIA agent would stop the activities. The West German authorities then were said to have dropped the matter on the assumption that the American agent had been sent back to the United States "within 48 hours," as one of them later described it.

Still in Bonn

It was reported, however, that the Bonn authorities learned earlier this month that the agent was still in the West German capital and was even listed in the Bonn telephone book. This discovery was said to have prompted a new German complaint.

"He should have been sent home for keeps," said a West

Bonn has maintained 11 consulates in the East. It countries have the right to resent the courts and institutions of West Berlin, West Germany, and the Union has insisted that Berlin cannot be treated as a part of West Germany. A West German official that a compromise formula been worked out for the ha of legal questions involving those of countries of the bloc.

This formula, he added, intended to apply to the of West Berlin, but the R prefer not to say so in a ment signed by both count.

The compromise among the official said, would w follows: If, for example, a court here wants an al from a Soviet citizen, it first make this known t state's justice minister, would then forward the r to the justice minister c appropriate republic in the Union.

A Western diplomat said he did not understand the German insistence on persa from a Soviet citizen to sign a ment saying the compromi pled to West Berlin legal tions as well.

"If the Germans want t it unilaterally, that's fine, diplomat said.

"If they go with what t got now, they would appl some formula to East Ger where they have a lot more business than with the Union."

Danish UN Env Transferred to PL

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 1 (WP).—Danish Ambassador Hans Tabor has been trans to Ottawa following a contr arising from the Oct. 14 v invite the Palestine Liber Organization to speak at General Assembly.

Mr. Tabor's transfer w come effective Jan. 1, the D Ministry of Foreign Affir nounced recently. The mi said Mr. Tabor's handling o PLO issue had "nothing sp ally" to do with his abrupt t fer, but it said the govern had lost "confidence in his ment."

In the Oct. 14 vote, Mr. T followed instructions from C hagen and abstained. Bu consultations preceding it, sources said, he had favor pro-PLO vote.

Some Danish newspapers geated that Mr. Tabor acte early signals from Foreign ister Ole Guldberg who has repeatedly that Mr. Tabor "nothing wrong" in the neg tions leading up to the vote. Guldberg has been attacke the Danish parliament for pro-Arab stance.

4 Crushed in Austria

LINZ, Austria, Dec. 1 (Reu).—Three workers were crushed death and a fourth was serio injured near here today whe five-ton cable drum fell on th

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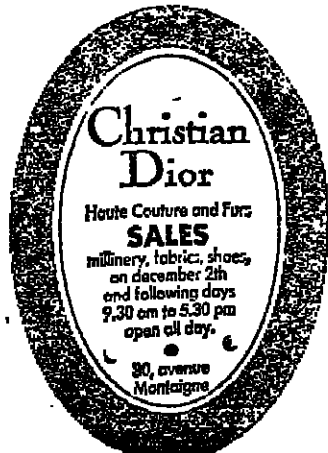
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S. to Provide 300,000 Tons

of Wheat on Credit to India

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The United States has decided to provide 300,000 tons of wheat on credit to India under a food assistance program that was broken off in 1971 during a cooling of relations between the two countries.

The decision was made several days ago at a meeting of government agencies here, but an

announcement has been delayed while details were worked out with the authorities in New Delhi.

The shipment was announced Friday at a briefing by White House spokesman Ronald Nissen in which he said the U.S. intention to increase its food aid to needy nations this year.

He noted that in addition to the 300,000 tons earmarked for India, the United States has agreed to ship 200,000 tons of food to Bangladesh and 200,000 tons to Egypt this fiscal year.

All the food will be purchased on flexible credit terms, through a revolving loan which is repayable over at least 30 years.

Although Indian officials publicly deny that starvation exists in their country, reports from a number of provinces say that famine is spreading because of poor harvests.

India's grain stocks have been dwindling since 1972. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that the country is facing a food deficit of between 3 million and 7 million tons. The deficit refers to estimated needs that are still uncovered by aid from abroad or commercial purchases.

India's financial reserves have also been reduced because of costs of fuel, fertilizer and food.

Dr. Jagjivan Ram, the Indian minister of agriculture, told reporters at the World Food Conference in Rome last month that the government was distributing 1 million tons of grain a month in vulnerable areas.

Under questioning, he said that "people are not starving, but a large number of people are not getting adequate nutrients."

He dismissed stories of famine as "exaggerated."

Indian authorities have been reluctant to spell out their needs, for fear of panic and hoarding at home and price-gouging by suppliers abroad.

Kissinger Pledge

Officials said that the 300,000 tons of U.S. wheat, valued at about \$80 million, would be enough to feed more than one million people for a year and could supplement the diets of many more.

During his trip to India in October, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported to have pledged up to 500,000 tons.

Although the food credits to India ended in 1971, the United States has continued to ship free food.

Acceptance of the food credits from the United States is a political statement for Indian leaders, who had been striving for greater self-reliance. A recent government announcement that conditions this year would require receiving such assistance drew criticism from some members.

Many Indian politicians assert that such credits come with too many political conditions attached. The U.S. credits were halted in 1971 after the United States sided with Pakistan in the India-Pakistan war.

Trade Ban Ended

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.—India and Pakistan decided yesterday to end a 10-year-old ban on trade relations. Officials of the two countries signed a protocol after four days of negotiations specifying that the embargo would be lifted Dec. 7.

Trade between the two countries was cut off during the 1965 war over Kashmir. Diplomatic relations were totally ruptured three years ago when they fought again, resulting in the severance of the Indian wing of Pakistan, which is now Bangladesh.

Hong Kong Now Sending Refugees Back to China

HONG KONG, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The government has reversed its policy of permitting refugees who escape from China to remain in Hong Kong.

The government said it announced yesterday that five persons seized while trying to enter British colony were turned over to Chinese authorities, the first time in seven years.

Another group of 12 refugees was returned early today.

The colony is faced with overcrowding and economic problems, including rising unemployment, a stock market slump and mounting food prices.

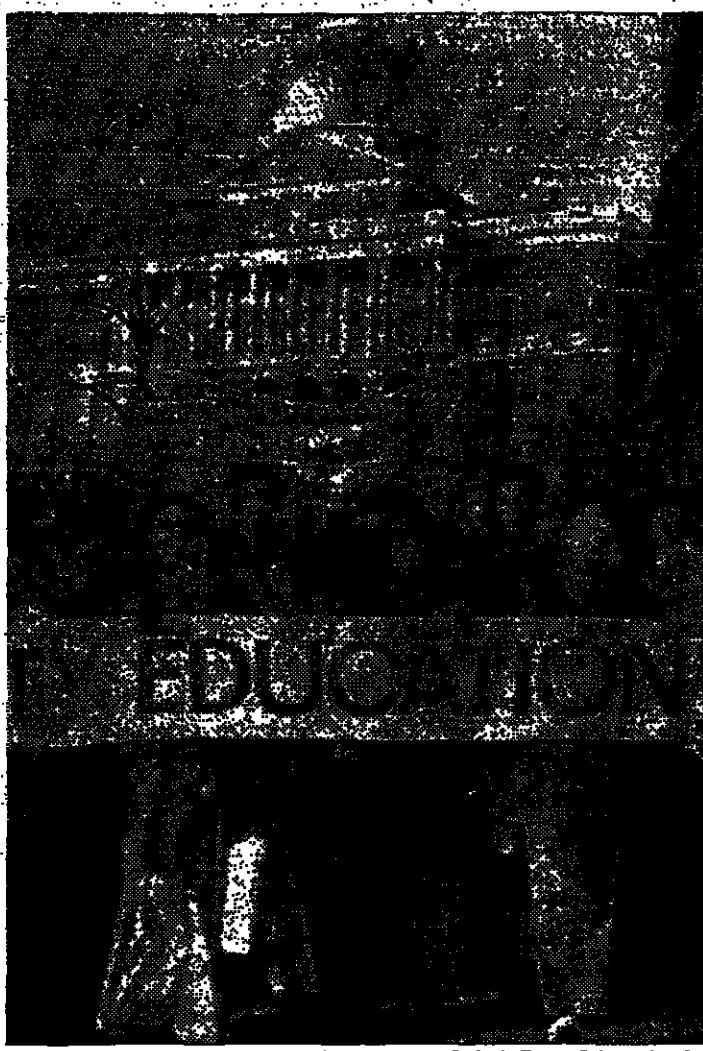
It has been argued in recent months that Hong Kong, which is more densely populated than any country in the world, cannot afford to continue to absorb an unending stream of legal and illegal immigrants from China.

Government statements did not indicate how the refugees tried to enter Hong Kong, but most illegal immigrants arrive by sea.

Police Applicant Fills Another 'Wanted' Bill

FAVETTEVILLE, N.C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Sharon Moore, 27, who applied for a job with the Fayetteville Police Department, was put in jail last week.

A routine background investigation required of all applicants revealed that she was wanted in New York City on 12 felony charges and a grand larceny charge, police said. She was held in the Cumberland County jail under a \$20,000 bond pending an extradition hearing.



BOSTON MARCH—Coretta King, center, widow of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, leads march through Boston streets in support of court-ordered school integration. In background is Massachusetts State House.

Mrs. King Heads Anti-Bias Rally, March Through Central Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Coretta Scott King told 5,000 demonstrators backing Boston's desegregation efforts yesterday that the city's racial problems are "an isolated throwback to what we had hoped was a forgotten era of infancy and hatred."

The widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led demonstrators on a cold, bright afternoon from the State House to City Hall, jamming traffic when they left their police escort to head down a one-way street.

Mrs. King, who studied music in Boston, told the rally that the

real issue is not busing. "The conduct of certain opponents of busing has made the issue one of racism in its broadest aspects."

"Can anyone believe that people using or condoning violence as well as vulgar racial epithets are making a democratic protest against busing?" she asked. "No. They are making an undemocratic assault on equality."

The rally followed a series of demonstrations on successive weekends by opponents of forced integration, who have resisted busing since it was implemented in September following a federal court order.

Striking U.S. Coal Miners Begin Pact Vote

BECKLEY, W. Va., Dec. 1 (AP).—United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller came to the southern West Virginia coal fields yesterday and received a rousing reception from the men who must try to gain the support of the striking union membership for the proposed new contract.

Mr. Miller made appearances at two of the union's eight regional meetings as the UMW launched an intensive effort to promote the proposed three-year pact. Some of the UMW's 120,000 striking miners began voting on the contract today.

The agreement calls for a 64-per-cent increase in wages and benefits during the next three years. Benefits and working conditions, not money, were the issues on which Mr. Miller heard complaints most often in his visits to Districts 17 and 29, which have a combined membership of about 38,000 active miners.

In his first stop, in Madison, Mr. Miller told about 200 union representatives—including some of his former co-workers in District 17—that he had negotiated the best possible contract under the conditions he had inherited. He also predicted that the contract would be approved by at least 60 per cent of the membership. He said he would take the contract back to the bargaining table if the union majority wanted it that way.

Meanwhile, at least two caravans in the southern West Virginia coal fields were trying to drum up support for a move to turn down the contract.

After an hour-long visit in Madison, Mr. Miller's entourage traveled 80 miles to Beckley, in

District 29. In the Beckley meeting, the UMW president was given many complaints and on one occasion was accused of lying to the membership.

Mr. Miller said that he could not satisfy everybody and would follow the will of the UMW majority.

About 150 local union representatives subjected Mr. Miller to intensive questioning for more than two hours, and most of the complaints and questions centered on the provision on a pay gap between new and experienced miners, the right of local unions to settle individual grievances, shift rotation and pension benefits.

An Accusation

Robert Tanner, a member of UMW Local 1713 at Pineville, said Mr. Miller had lied to one

Catholic Bishops In Spain Urge Political Reform

MADRID, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Spanish Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops yesterday called for freedom for all persons to participate in politics, an end to discrimination and legal guarantees on the exercise of these rights.

A declaration of the conference, passed by 47 votes to 13 with one abstention, said that Spanish institutions must evolve so that they always effectively guarantee "fundamental rights such as association, reunion and expression."

The declaration also called for amnesty for political prisoners. Some sources put the number of political prisoners at about 1,000.

The bishops supported statements by the conference president, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, the Archbishop of Madrid, that the church will not allow itself to be used by any group for political gain. To try to use the church, the archbishop said last Monday, would be "an attack against the people's liberty."

The cardinal mentioned no group by name, but his remarks were seen as directed against the political right that has ruled Spain for 35 years. Elements of the Falange party have opposed some of the liberalization plans of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Language Militants Clash Near Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—State troopers using water cannon moved in to restore order today when members of a Dutch-language "action" group clashed with French-speaking demonstrators during a march in the Brussels suburb of Schaerbeek.

Schaerbeek officials told newsmen that 12 persons, including six policemen, were slightly injured. A spokesman for the "action" committee said the march was organized to demand fair application of Belgian language laws calling for Dutch and French speakers in Brussels suburban administrations.

News Analysis

Ford Seen Wavering on Line He Will Take With Congress

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—After less than four months in office, President Ford appears to be uncertain which course to pursue in his relations with Congress: compromise or confrontation.

Earlier this year, as vice-president, Mr. Ford characterized himself as a "calm conciliator" between the White House and the Congress.

"I've always had the view that regardless of your party affiliation or personal attitudes, if you're a problem, people of goodwill can sit down and solve it," he said at that time.

Yet in recent weeks he has startled even some of his closest congressional allies by subjecting himself to humiliating defeats by vetoing bills that had wide bipartisan support.

Their bewilderment stems largely from the fact that Mr. Ford is a product of the House and thus, in their view, should have been aware of what would happen when he vetoed a vocational-rehabilitation bill and a freedom-of-information measure.

Whist Margins

The veto of the vocational-rehabilitation bill was overridden by a vote of 398 to 7 in the House and by a vote of 90 to 1 in the Senate—the widest margins in the history of old hands around Congress.

The veto of the freedom-of-information bill was overridden by a vote of 371 to 31 in the House and 65 to 27 in the Senate.

"What puzzles me, one of the President's old Republican colleagues said later, 'is why he couldn't foresee this happening. He's had enough experience reading the House. I can only conclude he got some bum advice downtown.'"

Undeterred by these two defeats, Mr. Ford has now vetoed still another bill that has strong bipartisan support—a measure to increase educational benefits for veterans.

Congressional leaders of both parties say there is little support for sustaining this latest veto either. Both Senate and House are scheduled to vote on the issue this week.

With no explanation of the President's action from Mr. Ford himself, his motive remains something of a mystery. Since Mr. Ford is an avowed candidate for the presidency in 1976, it may be that he is seeking to build and then run on a veto-strewn record as evidence that he has sought to act but had been thwarted by Congress. Yet this seemingly would be premature, since the 94th Congress has not even met yet.

Forewarned by the President's action, John Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said early last week that he was aware that a president has to veto some bills, if only to demonstrate a show of strength.

However, the senator said a president must pick and choose his issues carefully. Otherwise he is exhibiting not strength but weakness. And that, he continued, is the President's big mistake: He has picked the wrong bills, and has damaged whatever strength he had in Congress.

Supporters' View

Thus, even the President's most loyal Republican supporters are now saying openly that the heavy majorities by which both the Senate and the House have overridden his vetoes constitute a clear message that he should be prepared to compromise on issues that have broad bipartisan support.

"The alternative to consensus is stalemate," Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, observed this week. "We can't afford that."

Probably no member of Congress is closer to the President than Rep. Rhodes. During their years together in the House, the two men voted almost identically, and usually conservatively.

A Great Compromise

Rep. John Anderson, the moderate chairman of the House Republican Conference, also feels that the President should take a more conciliatory attitude toward Congress.

"He's going to have to be the greatest compromiser since Henry Clay," Rep. Anderson said recently.

The problems that Mr. Ford faces with a heavily Democratic Congress are compounded, in Rep. Anderson's view, by the fact that "the Congress is throwing off the mantle of executive leadership, reacting to the overpowering White House of recent years."

Congress wants to recover its place in the sun, and Jerry Ford is enough of a student of Congress to realize that," he said. "After all, he was one of us for 25 years."

UNESCO Vote Protested

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—More than 3,000 persons staged a rally here today to protest the UNESCO decision on Nov. 21 to bar Israel from its European regional group.



TOGETHER AGAIN—Rep. Wilbur Mills and stripper Fanne Foxe after her performance in Boston Saturday.

Rep. Mills, in Boston, Visits His Stripper Friend on Stage

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., appeared on stage last night with stripper Fanne Foxe, calling her "my little old Argentine hillybilly" and saying he can get her into the movie, the Boston Sunday Herald Advertiser reported.

The surprise appearance of Rep. Mills was at the end of Miss Foxe's final performance at the Pilgrim Theater burlesque house, where she has been doing a \$3,000-a-week act.

Although Rep. Mills' career had seemed endangered after he was involved in an incident with her in Washington on Oct. 7, the newspaper said today that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee showed little hesitation about identifying with her during an interview.

"She's my little old Argentine hillybilly and I've come here to see her dance. She has a wonderful act and if she wants to, I know I can get her into the movies," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

The Herald Advertiser said that Rep. Mills arrived in Boston Friday night to see her perform. At the end of Miss Foxe's performance last night, the newspaper said, she told the audience: "I'd like you to meet somebody, Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills, where are you?"

It said that from the darkened theater, Rep. Mills was led onto the stage and minutes later left arm-in-arm with Miss Foxe, 38, who is billed as the "Argentine firecracker."

Referring to the Washington incident in which Miss Foxe leaped out of the congressman's car and jumped into the Potomac River's Tidal Basin, after the car had been stopped by police late at night, Rep. Mills said, "This damned publicity didn't hurt me a bit. . . . If anything it helped me," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

After the incident, Rep. Mills had conceded that he should have "avoided foreigners who drink champagne," referring to Miss Foxe, and made repeated apolo-

gies to his wife and his constituents.

Miss Foxe, divorced and the mother of three, wore a red wig as she sat beside Rep. Mills for the interview in the theater office, the Herald Advertiser said.

"I respect him and trust him with my life and he does the same with me. He came to Boston last night to see me perform and I was very glad to see him. He is a beautiful human being," she was quoted as saying.

The Herald Advertiser quoted Rep. Mills as saying: "Don't write anything mean about this girl. I know her and I've known she is going to be billed for four weeks in Las Vegas, and three or four movie producers are interested in Fanne."

Rep. Mills also was quoted as saying of his relationship with Miss Foxe: "There never was anything between us, as a lot of people tried to imply. I've never lied to them."

Miss Foxe, whose real name is Annabel Battistella, said about two weeks ago that Rep. Mills told her that he wished she would get into some other line of work and perhaps go to college. She said that her career, revived after the incident in Washington, had interrupted her plans to take premedical courses at the University of Maryland.

She said she received a bouquet of red roses from Rep. Mills shortly after she began her Boston appearances. The note with the flowers read: "Good Luck, Mr. and Mrs. Mills."

6 Reported on Trial In Aden for Spying

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Six persons went on trial in Aden today on charges of spying for U.S., Israeli and Belgian intelligence services, the Iraqi news agency reported.

In a dispatch from Southern Yemen's capital, the agency said the accused included four Yemenis, a Pakistani and a Lebanese. The six were arrested in August, 1972.

Kennedy Claims U.S. Arms Aid to Turkey Is Rising

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The United States sharply increased arms shipments to Turkey following its July 20 invasion of Cyprus, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., said today, adding: "And if indicators suggest the heavy shipments continue—despite the fear violation of American law and the lack of any visible progress in negotiations over Cyprus, Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust, made the allegation in hearing a recent exchange of letters with the State Department concerning U.S. policy toward Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean area."

The senator said the United States shipped more than \$40 million worth of arms to Turkey in July, August and September, a sharp increase over earlier quarters this year.

The Ford administration estimates that military aid to Turkey during the current fiscal year, which began July 1, will total \$218 million, up nearly \$21 million from last year.

Under legislation passed earlier this year, U.S. arms aid to Turkey will be cut off entirely by old-December unless substantial progress is made toward a Cyprus settlement.

N.H. Senate Contest Decided by 10 Votes

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Democrat John Durkin narrowly won election to the U.S. Senate last week, overcoming the 42-vote election-night lead of re-term Rep. Louis Wyman, a Republican, after a nine-day recount.

Figures released by New Hampshire's Secretary of State Robert Stark showed that Mr. Durkin defeated Mr. Wyman by 9 votes out of more than 321,000 cast on election day. Mr. Durkin's victory gave the Democrats 62 seats in the Senate compared to 38 for the Republicans, a gain of four seats.



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Seaweed Crisis May Flatten British Beer

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—A shortage of seaweed is threatening the British with flat beer, runny ice cream and watery soup.

Although the British Isles are surrounded by millions of tons of seaweed, it is not being gathered in sufficient quantities by the Scottish farmers who traditionally supply it to the food and drink industry, the Alginates Industries Co. revealed today.

Extracts from seaweed are used in the process that gives beer its frothy head, ice cream and packaged soups their body, and jellies the ability to quiver without collapsing.

A spokesman for Alginates said there were plans to import seaweed from Iceland and the Falkland Islands to make up the deficiency.

Argentine Officer, Daughter Are Slain

TUCUMAN, Argentina, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—An army captain and his 3-year-old daughter were killed here today when his car was attacked by a gang of men assumed to be leftist guerrillas, the police said.

Capt. Humberto Antonio Viola, 31, and his daughter Maria Cristina, died in a hail of bullets fired from two cars as the captain drove his family through the center of the city. Another daughter, Maria Fernanda, age 5, was seriously wounded, the police said. Capt. Viola's wife escaped unhurt.

Guerrillas Vow New Attacks; London Pub Blasted

IRA Suspects Seized in U.K. Crackdown

LONDON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Using emergency powers, police yesterday arrested 16 men and women suspected of belonging to the newly outlawed Irish Republican Army. Within hours, a bomb went off at a crowded London bar, injuring five persons. Bomb experts defused a second device tossed through the front window of the bar, which is near Buckingham Palace and is patronized by employees of many nearby embassies.

It was the first explosion reported in the country since the new anti-terrorist law went into effect at midnight Friday, and police said they expected the IRA, which was outlawed under the act, to respond to the law with new bomb attacks.

In Dublin, the IRA—which has long been outlawed in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland—confirmed today that it will continue bomb attacks on targets in Britain, but said it did not order the blast which killed 20 persons in Birmingham 10 days ago and which led to Britain's new anti-terror law.

don's streets spot-checked pedestrians with suspicious parcels and strangers drew sharp stares in restaurants and pubs.

At least one woman who left a package behind when she got off a bus had it hurled into the street at her feet by the bus conductor. "We've been told to do that with anything we find left on the bus, in case it's a bomb," the conductor said.

Transit Points

Special security units guarded all terminals and seaports throughout Britain as part of the search for IRA suspects.

Only hours after receiving their emergency powers, police raided several Irish homes in North London and arrested 10 men and four women as IRA suspects.

Bombs Rip Buildings Across Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 1 (AP).—Terrorist bombs exploded throughout Puerto Rico early today, police said. A powerful blast in San Juan shattered the facade of a building housing offices of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

There was no immediate report of casualties.

In Ponce, the island's second-largest city, explosives went off at an Army Reserve building. Just west of Ponce, blasts were reported at a Commonwealth Oil Refinery facility and at a Union Carbide plant. A Grand Union store in Caguas and a Burger King outlet in a San Juan suburb were also damaged by blasts.

The bombings were viewed as an escalation of sabotage accompanying a monthlong strike by waterworks employees.

The 14 were taken to Guildford, 29 miles southwest of London, for questioning about the Oct. 5 bombing there of two taverns in which five persons died and 65 were injured.

Police in Guildford today charged a man with murder in the death of one of the victims, a member of the Women's Royal Army Corps. He was not publicly identified.

Deportation Cases

In addition to yesterday's pre-dawn arrests of 14 North London IRA suspects, a man was detained yesterday under one of six deportation orders signed by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins. A police spokesman said that the five other men already destined for expulsion were being sought.

In Birmingham, police arrested two men for conspiring to cause explosions.

Scotland Yard said that 80 persons were inside the London pub bombed last night, the Talbot Inn in Belgrave.

The injury toll could have been much higher, police said, if patrons had not flung themselves to the floor at the first sound of breaking glass. The five injured were treated at a hospital for cuts and bruises. All but one were released.

Two Bombs in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Bomb blasts demolished bars in two predominantly Catholic border towns late Friday, injuring more than 50 persons, four of them seriously, police said.

One explosion was in Newry, 45 miles south of Belfast. It injured 52. The other was in Crossmaglen, 15 miles southwest of Newry. It injured six persons.



PASSES TEST—Penny Hartley, 18, an Army private, has helmet adjusted during air assault course at Ft. Campbell, Ky. She became first woman to pass the test.

Fate of Uganda Princess Is Top Topic at UN

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 1 (UPI).—The official topics at the UN these days are Korea and the Middle East but when delegates cluster in the corridors they are probably discussing the case of the disgraced princess.

She is Elisabeth Bagaya, a member of Uganda's tribal aristocracy, a former model and actress in her late 20s who was

the foreign minister of her country until a few days ago.

The willowy, style-conscious princess dazzled Manhattan during September and October, lectured Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a luncheon and quoted from Shakespeare to the General Assembly.

A thunderbolt struck the gossip community of diplomats and their wives Thursday: President Idi Amin brusquely dismissed his foreign minister, charging her,

among other things, with having "made love to an unknown European" in a room at Orly Airport near Paris.

Meanwhile, there were reports reaching here from Kampala, the capital of Uganda, that the former foreign minister had been arrested and that President Amin had taken over her ministry.

"The princess is not only a tall lady, but also a grand lady," said a French-speaking envoy from a black African state.

"The subject accusations against her don't enhance the stature of President Amin in the eyes of other Africans and the world."

"The dirt-slinging denunciations by the Ugandan President are plainly—how do you say?—sexist," an African ambassador's wife said. "Miss Bagaya, princess or not, is a very sophisticated woman, and we were all proud of her."

The Ugandan princess—with her birdlike features, heavy-lidded eyes, flowing dresses—was always escorted here by a male retinue. Some member of the entourage was believed to have been ordered by Gen. Amin to keep a watchful eye on the princess.

September was the month when Uganda took the rotating chairmanship of the UN group of delegates from states belonging to the Organization of African Unity. And so Foreign Minister Bagaya offered a toast when Mr. Kissinger gave his annual lunch for representatives of the African group at the U.S. mission.

But at U.S. The princess took the occasion to hold forth almost half an hour on African nationalism. She accused Britain of supporting the white-minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. She also delivered a few darts at U.S. policies in Africa.

Princess Bagaya then graciously told Mr. Kissinger that he ought to come to black Africa to see for himself. He responded by saying he would try to fit such a tour into his 1975 travel schedule.

Three days later, in her formal statement to the assembly, she complained about the way Western news organizations were treating Gen. Amin.

"It is indeed a strange phenomenon that the imperialists do not want to deal with straightforward, honest and down-to-earth leaders of the Third World who truly represent their peoples," she said.

5 Die in Accident

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed and 25 injured during an exercise of a new mechanized Simba (lion) battalion of the Uganda Army, President Amin said.

According to Uganda radio, monitored in London last night, the President gave the figures when he inaugurated the battalion yesterday.

Regime in Poland Denounced for Wrecking Church

WARSAW, Dec. 1 (AP).—In a statement read today in Warsaw churches, the Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wysynski, assailed the Communist government for demolishing a church in what he called an act "unprecedented since the war."

The church of Beatus Ladislaw of Gielnow was a heap of ruins today. A fence was put around the grounds and notices said, "Demolition Site. No Trespassing."

The cardinal said the church had been standing for 15 years and was regularly used by hundreds of worshippers. "The rights of the bishop of the diocese whose duty is to establish a church or close it down have been violated," he said.

In another church-state issue, Polish bishops demanded Thursday that relations at home be normalized before diplomatic ties between the Vatican and the Polish government are established.

A communiqué issued after the plenary session of the Polish episcopate, held in Warsaw, said that there would be full normalization of relations between the Vatican and the Polish state "if the normalization has been reached at home first."

Manila Cite 8 Attempts On Marcos

It Accuses Filipino 3-Americans, Brit

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP).—The government revealed yesterday it called a Hollywood-style to kill President Ferdinand Marcos and accused a former dental candidate of being "brains of the conspiracy."

The regime asserted the plotters had made eight attempts to kill the 57-year-old Mr. Marcos, starting Feb. 13, 1972, in a state visit of Indo President Suharto.

The details apparently released to counter public criticism by the 11-day strike of two men held without trial for allegedly taking part in the plot. The government news agency said the assassination attempt reported that Eugenio Lopez 46, publisher of the Manila Chronicle, and Osmena 34, 31, had ended last.

Osmena's father, Sergio O Jr., was accused of being "mastermind" of the scheme involving four other Filipinos, Americans and an Englishman, Sergio Osmena Jr., who is the United States, is the former President Sergio O.

Last Presidential Vote A government statement the plotting began in 1969 Sergio Osmena Jr. lost to Marcos in the last presidential election before martial law was imposed in September.

The agency said Mr. Lopez reportedly contributed 50,000 (about \$7,500) at the inception of the assassination project, to contribute 300 fully armed men to support the takeover of the presidency after the situation of the President committed the vast resource the Lopez radio-television-paper network "to the task of discrediting and undermining government."

After the first attempt, the agency said, "it was according to government sources insisted on hiring explosives experts and trigger to insure success of the plot." (Sergio) Osmena 3d, or other hand, matched Lopez's militant of armed men with equal number of 300 fully armed men "to support the plot."

American Is Held The government said it holding August Lehman, 2 Nashville, Tenn., for alleged involvement in the plot and three other foreigners were sought. The news agency said them as Larry Trachman, Robert Pinous, both American, and Brian Borthwick, an Englishman.

The agency quoted government documents as saying that, on day of President Suharto's at the conspirators had planned place steel pipes filled with explosives along the motor route to Mr. Marcos's Malaca Palace. It did not say what happened to the plot.

For the eighth and last attempt, the government said conspirators parked a bus loaded with explosives of the Health Organization inside Malaca Palace compound. "Concealed inside was the ed gunman with a 22-caliber with silence and snipers waiting for the President to the Pasig (River) for his noon golf," the agency said. alert security foiled this attempt and the arrest of the plotters followed.

Italy Approves An Overhaul of State's Radio-TV

ROME, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Italian government approved complete overhaul of the state-run RAI television service before its charter was to expire Saturday.

In the most far-reaching step up in RAI's history, the government set up three new groups act as watchdogs over the company which has had a total monopoly over broadcasting in Italy.

The reforms are designed meet public criticism that was run to benefit the domineering Christian Democratic party. supreme court ruling of months ago declared the monopoly unconstitutional.

The new legislation, the first approved by the week-old government headed by Aldo Moro came into effect at midnight night as a decree law. It is to be ratified by parliament by 60 days.

A late-night meeting of Council of Ministers decreed that RAI should be supervised by a parliamentary commission, a judicial committee and an administrative council.

Paris Will Give Hanoi \$26 Million in Loan

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—France and North Vietnam signed agreement Friday for 180 million francs (\$26 million) in French loans and credits this year.

This compares with \$20 million last year, most of which was used to purchase fishing vessels in France. The credits this year will be used to buy French goods to be used in North Vietnam development plan, officials at the Economy Ministry said.

JAPAN LINE the bridge - building fleet

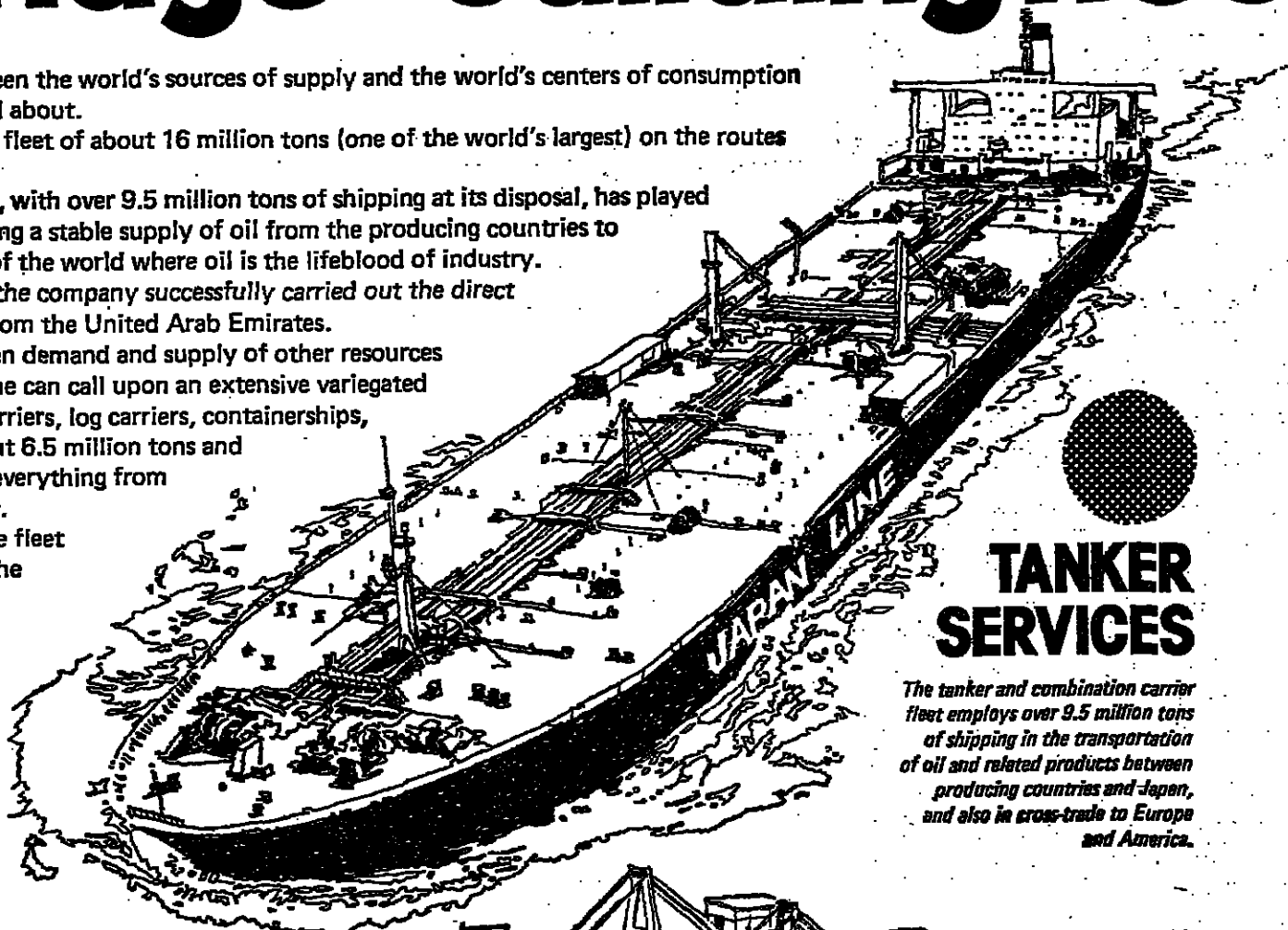
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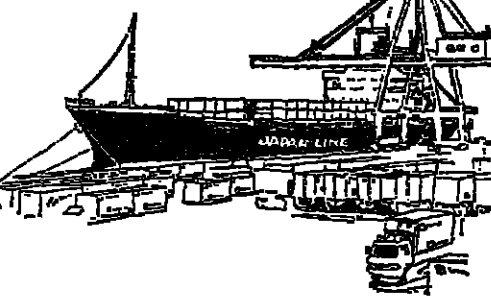
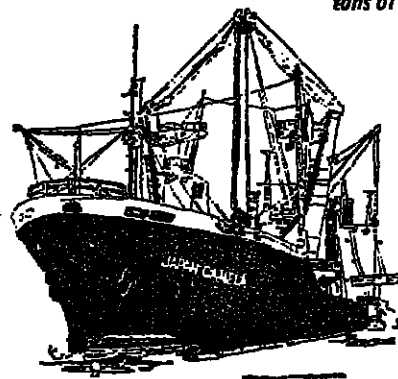
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Lon Nol Renews Peace Offer, States Opposition to Partition

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 1 (NYT).—In an elaborate ceremony, Lon Nol, Cambodia's ousted leader, today renewed his offer of conditional peace talks to the ousted King Norodom Sihanouk, who is now in Peking. Lon Nol originally proposed a 15th pomp and solemnity aimed at capitalizing on his government's success last week in saving its seat at the United Nations. Lon Nol said that he would welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to Phnom Penh to help him get a start to negotiations. He almost all other major openings in Cambodia, the

Minister Resigns Education Post in Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Vitorino Magalhães Godinho resigned Friday as minister of education and culture.

A spokesman for Prof. Godinho said that he was leaving the government for private reasons. But resignation followed incidents at Lisbon University, where troops were called in yesterday to restore order.

It was announced that a member of the Armed Forces Movement would replace Prof. Godinho. Informal sources said that Prof. Godinho had wanted to leave the ministry for some time before the April coup in Portugal.

The sources said that he submitted his resignation several days ago, but that it was rejected. Trouble began at the university last month when thousands of students refused to re-enter examinations on the grounds that they were a "racist" method of selection.

Chile Expels Ex-Head of Junta-Allied Party

SANTIAGO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Manuel Puelma, former president of Chile's largest political party, the Christian Democrats, was expelled from the party last week for allegedly making statements aimed at "altering internal peace."

The Ministry of the Interior announced the expulsion order, the first of its kind against a member of a political party which supported last year's coup by the armed forces against the leftist civilian regime of President Salvador Allende.



SLOW BURN—Bill Stagg, a fireman, inspects a light bulb in the Livermore, Calif., fire house. The bulb is believed to have been used steadily for 73 years.

Regular French Mail Service To Resume but Delays Seen

PARIS, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Residents of France can expect to receive tomorrow their first regular mail deliveries in six weeks, but it will take two months before the mails in France are back to normal after a crippling postal strike.

Post office officials said that first-class letters posted tomorrow would be delivered within 48 hours. But they warned that it will take until the end of January to get back to normal because of the huge backlog of mail not distributed during the strike and because of the Christmas rush.

The main demands of France's 340,000 postal workers—for a monthly salary minimum of 1,700 francs (\$350) and the creation of more jobs—were not met by the government.

Georges Seguy, head of the Communist-led CGT union confederation, apparently has accepted the fact that the strike failed. "History shows," he said, "that

some actions which are not immediately victorious pay off in the long run."

Some mail sorters are expected to ignore union recommendations for a return to work—but not enough to prevent resumption of regular postal deliveries.

Meanwhile, the state radio and television will continue to broadcast virtually nothing but recorded music and films for the next two days because of a strike by journalists and technicians.

The strikers claim that government reorganization of the broadcasting network could cost 2,500 persons their jobs.

A Thief With Taste

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP).—Paintings worth \$35,000 have been returned to their painter, Ivan Generalle, by an anonymous thief. The paintings, stolen at Mr. Generalle's exhibit here, were undamaged—but all their frames were missing.

Transferred by Virus Infection

Cats Found to Have Early Primates' Genes

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT).

—A group of genes from early relatives of man and the monkey was once transferred directly to cats by a virus infection, scientists have concluded after extensive chemical tests.

This seemingly bizarre case of genetic transfer between distant species is the first ever authenticated in animals, according to Dr. George Todaro, chief of the National Cancer Institute's virus leukemia and lymphoma branch.

Dr. Todaro believes the research has important implications for studies of evolution and the understanding of cancer. Such transfers of genetic information were known to occur in bacteria, but not in the higher animals, he said. How often it occurs in mammals is not known.

The event that caused the direct transfer of genetic information from primates to cat must have been a virus infection about 5 million to 10 million years ago, Dr. Todaro and his colleagues believe.

The evidence that the transfer took place resulted from detailed chemical comparison of genetic material from the species studied. The conclusion that the event took place 5 million to 10 million years ago is based on chemical differences in material from cat and primate that are assumed to have been caused by mutations over the long span of years.

Native to Ancestors

The first of the genes involved in the transfer were native to the ancestors of the modern primates and were carried by the virus

particles to the ancestors of the domestic cat, the scientists concluded.

Their studies show that today all breeds of domestic cats have these viral genes that show close chemical relationships to comparable genetic material found in man, the gorilla, baboon, chimpanzee and a dozen or more species of monkeys. Details of the studies are to be published soon.

Genes are the chemical determinants of heredity in all living things. The chemical of which genes are made is the complex nucleic acid called deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Viruses, which some scientists have described as genes looking for a place to function, are minute packages containing either DNA or a closely related nucleic acid called ribonucleic acid (RNA).

The foreign genes that have become a part of the cat's normal inheritance are presumed to be material from viruses that has become so intimately integrated with the animal's genetic machinery that it is passed from generation to generation with normal cellular genes. These viral genes can nevertheless sometimes cause cells to manufacture complete virus particles that can then act as infectious agents, according to the scientists' theory.

"Our data suggest that viral genes from one group of animals can give rise to infectious particles that not only can integrate into the DNA of another species but can also be incorporated into the germ line and be transmitted as cellular genes," said a report

to be published in *Nature*, the British scientific journal. The authors are Dr. Raoul Benveniste and Dr. Todaro.

Present in Man

The research group at the Cancer Institute, which also includes Dr. Robert Callahan, Dr. Michael Lieber and Dr. Charles Sherr, has found nucleic acid relatives to the virus also present in man and all of the higher primates.

The genetic material is believed to be that of viruses of a kind called C-type viruses, which many scientists consider to be key factors in the causation of cancer.

In a recent interview Dr. Todaro said that the genetic material must also have important selective advantage to the species harboring it, since it appears to have persisted in the store of genetic information for millions of years. He thinks the viral genes may possibly have a role in controlling cell growth and differentiation and perhaps in protecting cells from invasion by extraneous viruses.

While C-type viruses are thought by many to be linked to cancer, the scientists think this must be a relatively rare effect of the genes' influence.

The scientists at the Cancer Institute made the discovery concerning cats while pursuing one of the key objectives of modern research—the discovery of human cancer viruses.

A virus, now known as RD-114, had been isolated in experiments with human cells growing in laboratory flasks and was first thought to be a possible human cancer virus.

Polly Wants A New Image

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1 (Reuters).

—A veterinary surgeon told recently of a parrot that got such a fright when it saw itself in a mirror that it had to be put on tranquilizers.

The vet told reporters that due to in-breeding, the budgerigar had a profuse growth of feathers. After seeing itself in the mirror, the bird began behaving oddly—screaming at night, fighting imaginary birds or curling up in a corner of its cage.

But the vet said he planned to take the parrot off tranquilizers soon, to prevent addiction.

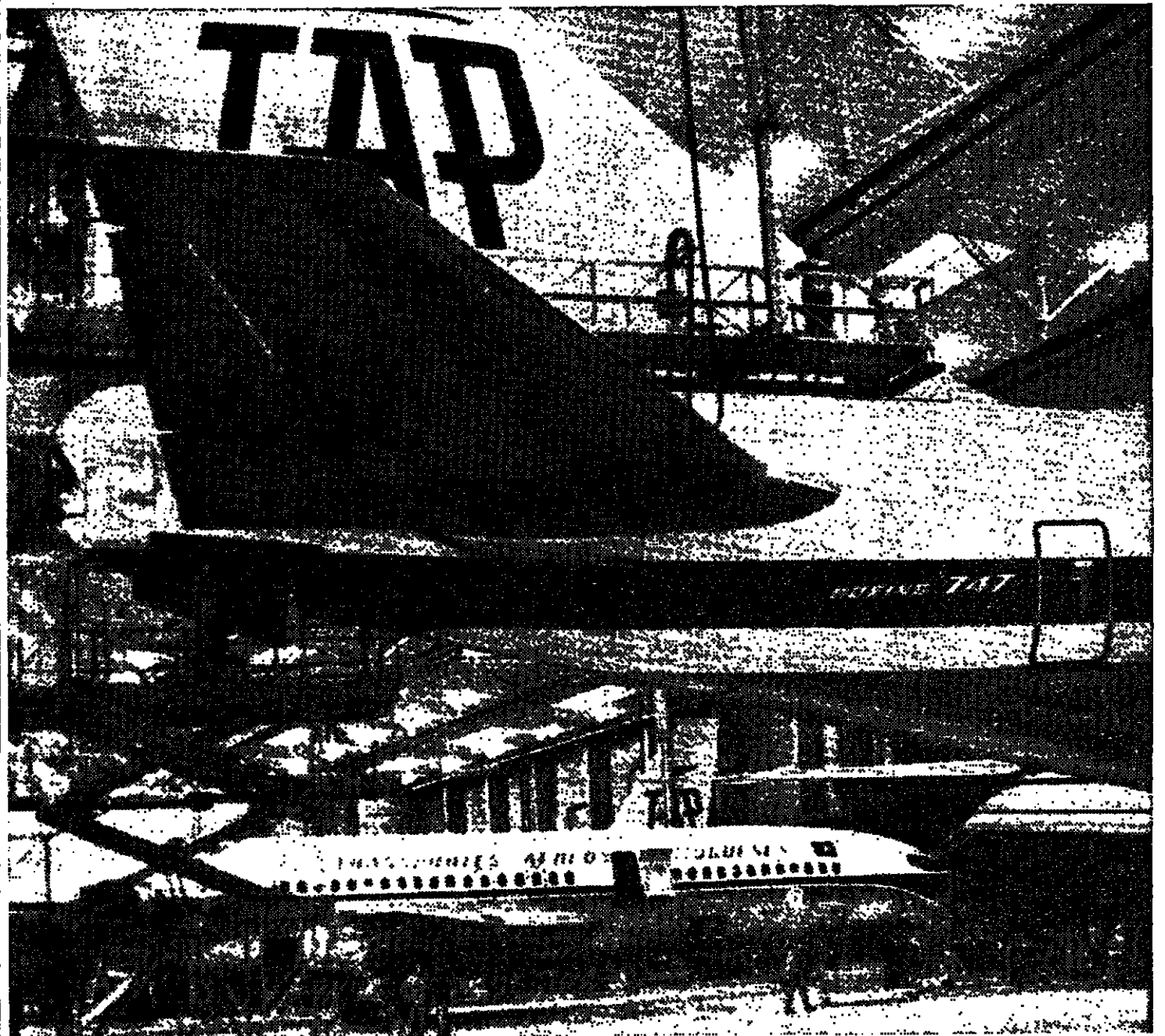
High Commission To Rule Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Dec. 1 (AP).

Adm. Rosa Coutinho, president of the Angola junta, announced Friday that the junta had been abolished and that the territory would be ruled by a high commission.

Adm. Coutinho told a news conference following his return from Lisbon that he would remain as provisional high commissioner until an official appointment was made.

He also announced that the Portuguese government hoped to hold a "summit" conference soon in Portugal with leaders of the three liberation movements.



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After Kissinger Trip

Sino-U.S. Relations Remain a Puzzle

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO (WP).—After seven trips to China by Henry Kissinger, one by Richard Nixon, and the announcement of a trip to be made by Gerald Ford, relations between the United States and the People's Republic are in a strange and puzzling state.

Discernible forward movement in the process of normalization—promised by the 1972 Nixon-Chou En-lai communiqué—has been stalled for the last year. If any progress or promises of progress resulted from Mr. Kissinger's trip to Peking last week, they remain secret. The restrained atmosphere in Peking and the implications of Mr. Kissinger's background chats with newsmen seem to indicate that there were none.

Unlike his two previous trips, the U.S. secretary of state did not see China's leader, party chairman Mao Tse-tung. Although Mr. Mao has seen less important foreign visitors in the last two months. With characteristic Chinese uncommunicativeness in delicate matters—which may even exceed Mr. Kissinger's penchant for secrecy—nobody is willing to say why Mr. Mao was inaccessible or what it means.

Diplomats who live in Peking said that the Chinese have clearly indicated in recent months a sense of being neglected by the United States, and a sense of impatience about U.S. policy. Widespread expectations were placed on last week's trip by Mr. Kissinger, who is China's principal

link to the United States and who personally oversees nearly all details of U.S. policy toward China.

Three of the four sentences of the stark one-paragraph joint communiqué issued Friday leave the impression that almost nothing was settled during 10 1/2 hours of talks which ranged over three days. However, the fourth and last sentence—which made all the headlines—seems to belie any concern about the health of Sino-American relations. It announced that President Ford will visit China in 1975.

Due to the secrecy on both sides, little information is available about the present state of the Washington-Peking connection. Yet it remains an important factor in the world strategic and diplomatic game as well as a potentially crucial element in the future of Asia.

As the story is told by that faceless "senior American official" who crops up in news accounts of Mr. Kissinger's travels, the Chinese have their own, essentially geopolitical, reasons for being satisfied with the present awkward diplomatic relationship with the United States. Although the official will not spell out the interests of the hard-headed, sophisticated Chinese, it is clear that those interests concern the conflict with China's neighbor, the Soviet Union. No sense of imminent collision between the two is said to have emerged in the Vladivostok or Peking meetings, but the sense of danger reportedly is undiminished despite



Henry Kissinger and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Peking last week.

the passage of time and some substantial strings of détente within the Communist world.

Although the "senior American official" did not say so, it is clear that U.S. attention to China has diminished considerably since the Vietnam war when Peking's forbearance and help were sought to end it. Since the termination of direct American involvement in the Indochina war, other urgent business has arisen—Watergate, the Middle East, U.S. economic problems, among other things.

Little Business

There is little day-to-day business between the United States and China. While bilateral trade is growing, it is still a comparatively small item for both economies. Cultural and other exchanges are still tiny. There is little community of interest and only a very thin layer of understanding.

Serious discussions between the two nations have taken place only at the very highest levels, and both leaderships have had their troubles. Mr. Mao is reported to be in fragile health at 80 years of age and Premier Chou En-lai is hospitalized with an ailment which the Chinese privately have described as heart trouble. There seems little likelihood that Mr. Chou, 74, will ever be able to return to day-to-day supervision of the government, although Mr. Kissinger was told throughout last week's talks that all major decisions were being checked with the Premier.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who reportedly did most of the talking for the Chinese at last week's talks, is a former general secretary of the Communist party

who made a comeback after disappearing under heavy attack during the cultural revolution. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua is a capable professional on-ly recently appointed to the post—reportedly to strengthen China's diplomatic prowess in the absence of Mr. Chou. Neither of the second-level men is entirely secure. Probably nobody in the Chinese leadership can be secure until the question of the post-Mao succession is clearly settled.

The Chinese seem much more aware of Richard Nixon's absence from the White House. It was Nixon who directed the breakthrough in relations after two decades of estrangement. In his last hours as president, Mr. Nixon wrote letters to several world leaders with whom he had had dealings, including Premier Chou En-lai. The Chinese replied to San Clemente, Calif., evidently in cordial tones. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua paid public tribute to Mr. Nixon during a toast at a dinner for Mr. Kissinger last week.

The position of Mr. Kissinger was not secure during the presidential transition period, and the Chinese may well fear that the Sino-American relationship could become unhinged in his absence. This could explain Mr. Kissinger's repeated statements in Peking last week that the continuation of U.S.-China ties is "a fixed principle" of American foreign policy. It may also be a contributing factor in China's invitation to President Ford.

Balance Trip

The "senior American official" insists that Mr. Kissinger did not come to Peking with a presidential trip in mind, indicating that China wishes to "balance" the

recent Ford trip to Vladivostok and the planned visit to the United States next year by the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

The United States and China maintain "liaison offices" in each other's capitals which function as embassies in the absence of diplomatic relations. While China is far more important to the United States than Taiwan—as indicated by all the Kissinger and presidential trips to Peking since mid-1971 and none to Taipei—the United States continues to recognize the Nationalist government, which claims legitimacy over all of China. Moreover, the United States maintains a defense treaty with Taiwan and more than 4,000 troops there. The number has been steadily diminishing since the 1972 U.S.-China communiqué and is expected to reach about 2,500 men by the middle of next year.

The normalization of Sino-American relations depends squarely on working out some mutually acceptable deal with respect to Taiwan. The "senior American official" will not disclose what steps toward that goal are in the works, if any. Much depends on the Asian policy of President Ford, who did not display clearly defined ideas about the American future in this region during his Tokyo-Seoul-Vladivostok journey in November. Conversely, his trip was a landmark about the potato to China late next year could clarify his policies and lead to significant changes in Sino-American relations. But there is no guarantee that Mr. Ford's trip to China—any more than Mr. Kissinger's—will shed any new light on the Washington-Peking connection.

Rooted in Countryside

Dublin: The Human City

By Richard Eder

DUBLIN—It is a city and a village. As a popular downtown restaurant, the American ambassador dines in one corner, the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in another corner, and in the middle of the room the top official in the Finance Ministry is fast asleep, his untouched plate before him.

"Poor man—he's been working like a dog for the past week on the state of the economy message," another diner explains. A waitress tips over, moves back the newspaper, folded open at the sports pages, and carries the plate to the kitchen to keep warm.

Political talk is all first names. It is "Garret" for the foreign minister, Gerret Fitzgerald, and "Conor" for the communications minister, Conor Cruise O'Brien. Because the first name is too common, it's "Jack Lynch" for the leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party and "Charlie Haughey" for the rival for Mr. Lynch's leadership.

A dry horse clatters on Grafton Street and a woman shopper cycles unburied and unheated among the traffic. On St. Stephen's Green two Japanese tourists are taking pictures while four small boys leer at them from behind the hedge.

A young man reading on a bench nearby leaps up to shout "Be off with you!" and the boys scatter.

Of Ireland's three million people about a third live in Dublin. This does not make Ireland urbanized; it makes Dublin near rural. Despite the advancing industrial program of the last dozen years, the thinking is so rooted in the countryside that in the vote on joining the European Common Market 70 per cent were in favor.

Everyone knew it would make food prices go up, and it has. But to the Dublin office worker whose parents still live in County Meath the important thing was that it would make farm earnings go up. It was not surprising, therefore, that when Welsh farmers, hit by low beef prices, blockaded their ports against the entry of Irish beef, it took the headlines away from the killings in Ulster. "Anyone who messes around with our cows messes around with our lives," an Irish official remarked.

flout, laying himself open to exploitation.

Dr. Stephen Doyle, a Dublin nutritionist, was quoted as saying that without the potato—the Machiavellian activities of the London government and the absentee landlords could never have come to fruition.

Rural attitudes, with their charge of highly conservative Roman Catholicism, make themselves strongly felt in domestic politics. In international affairs, on the other hand, Ireland stands slightly to the left of the rest of the European community, with strong emphasis on cooperation with the Third World.

The two strains rarely collide. The first reception held by the newly opened Soviet Embassy, the social event of the month, went off without a protest. It seemed like longer than a dozen years ago that the visit of a Yugoslav football team drew several hundred Dubliners who stood and said the rosary outside the stadium while the game went on.

On the domestic scene, however, tradition and progress are constantly bumping each other. The government is still vibrating gently from a collision this summer within its own ranks.

The government, which took office last year after 16 years of uninterrupted control by Fianna Fail, is a coalition between Fine Gael, whose tradition is rural and conservative, and the Labor party, which is urban and progressive. Fine Gael is itself increasingly influenced by young and liberal figures, and its leader, Liam Cosgrave, who is taoiseach or Premier, is a man combining conservative principles with sufficient political flexibility to keep his coalition together.

"For all her blight and her recent architectural misfits, she is still a very beautiful city, at once the most personal and the most surprising metropolis in Europe."

The British publication *Architectural Review* has dedicated an entire issue to praising Dublin as one major European city that has not yet lost human dimension. "She is still—just—a living city," it said.

There is shabbiness and decay, but the buildings and squares—Georgian and a special kind of Victorian lightened by an Irish grace—have a civility that London has all but lost.

Dubliners feel it would be the height of ingenuity to "take a holiday" about the city. "Why haven't we torn our city down and built a parking lot?" a government minister demanded. "Only because we haven't had the money to do it."

Similarly, the older Dubliners lament the passing of courtesy

from a city that the visitor is brimming over with it.

Michael MacLiammoir, actor and playwright, who been part of Dublin's literary theatrical scene for more than 50 years, makes denunciatory living art.

"If you get into a taxi in Dublin and the driver opens the door for you and says, 'Where do you want to go, sir?' look at it. Of his hair," he observed. "U. he's like I am and dyes it gray or white. If it's black blond he'll simply growl, 'Ya wanna go?'"

Not long ago, he related took a taxi to the Gate Theatre of which he is co-director. The dialogue went like this:

Driver: Gate Theatre, ya wanna go there for, Mac?

Mac: You were lucky. I turn you off.

Driver (arriving): That's pence to you, Mac, sir.

Mac: (Gives him exactly pence.)

Driver: What's this m Where's the tip?

Mac: Apparently we're friends. I never tip my friends.

Israelis Face

Anxieties of A New Order

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV (NYT).—A mood in Israel these days appears to have three basic components: anxiety over a post-renewal of war, resentment a warning of international support and unhappiness over severe increases in the cost of living.

Of the three, the economic tor, although it is the most immediately felt, appears to be the most easily accepted. If anything, two other threats to Israel's being appear to have taken a back seat to the economic measures decreed by the government earlier this month, when at the most conservative estimate have made the cost of living steadily rising since the war's year, increase 17 per cent.

Sugar tripled in price, bread up 70 per cent, milk 60 per cent, electricity 60 per cent, public transport 40 per cent. Many economists challenge the government's assertion that the rises will add up to only a per cent increase in the cost of living.

But even near the bottom of the economic scale, among dock workers of the port Ashdod, there appears to be a belief that, painful as the increases are, the government has no choice and the Israelis have to endure them.

"We calm our minds by reciting to ourselves that no one likes us," said David Teboul, Algerian-born port worker. "I better to live on bread and oil than to depend on those v with us."

The Ashdod dockers and their families, almost all of African origin and considered many Israelis to be less ideologically motivated than the European Jews who founded the state, appeared to be less disturbed by the mounting economic hardship than were middle-class Israelis interviewed in Tel Aviv.

Demonstrations against price increases have been conducted in Ashdod, as in Tel Aviv, but the situation has returned normal, and ships from many nations are being loaded and unloaded in the busy port.

Belief in the priority of defense needs and faith in the appropriateness of money allocated for armed forces has eroded in a year among the more highly educated classes. This appears make the higher cost of living more objectionable to them than it is to the Ashdod dockers.

In the Ashdod, where families are large, workers and housewives talked mainly about saving food and other basics of life. Monthly take-home wages of about \$200—converted at the devalued rate of the pound—have rarely been enough for anything but necessities in Ashdod.

"We must get used to this a well," said a Moroccan-born woman working in the port canteen. "The last year of crisis has heightened interest in migration to more peaceful and prosperous countries. A significant increase has been heard. But few of those questioned spoke of it."

"Those who like the country will continue to like it," Mr. Teboul said. "And there are very few here who do not like it."



Woman checks wiring of car on Soviet assembly line.

Everything Is Not Up to Date in Russian Industry...

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP).—Statistics show the Soviet Union's economy as second in size and strength only to that of the United States. The Russians produce more steel than does the United States. They are the world leaders in hydroelectric power, railroad transportation and coal mining.

Foreigners are impressed by the size and scope of Soviet industry, but they are less interested in, and less able to observe, how that industry actually works.

A Moscow chemist recently provided a glimpse of the inner workings of a Soviet factory:

"I knew a guy who was the head of a shop in the construction plastics combine in Moscow. He thought up a way to save a great deal of very expensive epoxy in the production process—a colossal saving. But he never said anything about it."

New Method

"For one thing, to get a new method like that approved would take, at the very least, six months. Moreover, no one would want to take responsibility for approving a change in the production method. What if it didn't work out? So he just started doing it his new way, quietly, without telling anybody."

"Of course, he started to accumulate a great reserve of epoxy, because he was still receiving the amount he needed for the old process. He used to give it away to people who needed it, or trade some for a bottle of vodka. But then he began to worry about the possibility of a spot inventory check by the authorities. They might say, 'How come you've got all this extra epoxy?' It made him nervous."

The chemist was one of a number of Soviet technicians and administrators who talked of their experiences in Soviet industry in interviews tape-recorded in the Soviet Union, Italy, Israel and the United States. Each of those questioned was asked to describe aspects of the Soviet economy outsiders ordinarily do not see.

Check, Adjust

No generalization could describe Soviet industry. Some modern factories in the Soviet Union compare favorably with any in the West, but many others work like the Moscow construction plastics combine.

An engineer who worked in a Soviet factory that produced electrical equipment for ocean-going ships described the factory's work:

"I've been working in the technical [i.e., quality] control department... All the factory's production goes through our section. We check that it's working all right, and adjust it when it isn't. In other words, we do more than just look at it."

"Our month goes like this: For the first 20 days of the month, we do absolutely nothing; we wait for various parts to reach us from the different shops, but then all work on the same kind of schedule."

"In the whole factory, on the 1st, 3d, 3d, maybe 4th of the month, everybody is resting up from the rush to fulfill the previous month's plan. [All Soviet factories are legally obliged to meet production targets—"the plan"—set for them by central authorities.] On the 5th or 8th, people start cranking up to do a little something... but the production lines aren't working yet. On the 10th, maybe the 12th, they start looking for the parts and materials that will go into the month's production..."

Start Producing

"During this first part of the month, they'll also be correcting the mistakes made in the previous month's production... Somewhere round the 15th or 16th, the various shops actually start producing something. But nothing reaches our department that soon."

"Maybe about the 20th, we begin to receive the first finished production for checking. We start working on it at a relaxed pace. But then, somewhere between the 23d and the 26th or so, the storm begins. And then do we work: checking, fixing, adjusting—like crazy."

"It gets more and more intense on the 28th, 30th, 31st if there is one. It's a good month when there's a 31st. Most workers work a shift and a half or two shifts during those last days of the month. Our department works as much as we're needed, sometimes around the clock."

"It's dangerous, of course, but nobody ever says anything about that. At the beginning of the month there are always people around talking about safety, talking about maintenance and all that stuff. But at the end of the month we never see any of those people... they all disappear..."

"So we receive the production right at the end of the month, often on the very last day, and often it doesn't work, something is wrong with it. It often takes us into the first few days of the next month to get it working properly."

"Meanwhile, of course, somebody is waiting for our products. There's a shipyard next to our factory that makes ships using our electrical equipment. Several other shipyards around the country depend on our stuff."

"But we don't ship it out until the very end of the month, maybe even in the first few days of the next month. And a lot of it is crap, because we simply can't check out an entire month's production in a few days... Our mistakes screw up these other factories—they can't do their work without our products."

"You know, there's a popular saying among Soviet workers that I think is very revealing: 'What are they going to do, shoot us? That's what they say when the paint is a little sloppy, or something isn't just as it should be.'"

Reinforced Concrete

A man who worked in a factory that made prefabricated sections of reinforced concrete for the Soviet building industry described that enterprise:

"In our shop we made the metal frames around which the concrete was poured... The shop was all cluttered and confused—there was no production line at all, it seemed. The organization of labor was terrible."

"There was no ventilation. In the winter it was cold and the windows had to be kept closed. When it started to get warmer, the management had to remove the windows, or the workers would break them out themselves."

"A majority of the workers in our shop were women. They did really heavy work, much heavier than they are exposed to, according to the regulations. I was a safety engineer, but there was very little I could do in the way of making things safer..."

41 Hours a Week

"We were supposed to work 41 hours a week, but in fact we worked a lot more. They kept people after work, especially in our shop, and, if they were falling behind the plan, they'd make people work on Saturdays, too. This happened a lot. Instead of having four free Saturdays a month, the way we were

supposed to, we had one or two. "They had two plans to fulfill. A production plan, simply square meters of reinforced concrete, and then a 'revolutionary' plan, which stipulated a certain level of sales to construction organizations or to other factories. I worked there for most of 1972, and from month to month they usually fell short in actual production. But they just added the needed amount in their reports, and always fulfilled the plan. On paper."

"But the important thing is that they were putting out defective stuff on purpose. A lot of it wouldn't have qualified for any category of quality; it was junk... The director and other officials always talked openly about the fact that we were producing junk... But the construction organizations had to build their targeted number of apartment houses, so they made do with what we gave them. And it would hold up the required weight; it didn't collapse on them."

"Nevertheless, junk worth 90,000 to 100,000 rubles (\$108,000 to \$135,000, at the official exchange rate) was returned to the factory every year by users who refused to accept it. But we had a very clever lawyer at the factory who could juggle with this and bring the figure of reported returns down to about 30,000 rubles' worth. He did this in various ways."

Deals, Adjustments

"For example, the people who got the stuff had only a certain amount of time in which to complain about it. If they missed the deadline, they were stuck with it. Or the lawyer could make various kinds of deals and adjustments to keep the users happy..."

"We had a huge turnover of workers. There were 480 positions for workers in the factory, and during 1972, about 500 people were hired, and the same number quit. There were some senior workers, brigade leaders and so on, who had been there for many years. They were the most important workers."

"But a lot of the others would just come for a couple of months, see how hard it was, and move on to another job."

...But in Some Fields, Soviet Products Are Impressive

MOSCOW (WP).—An aspect of Soviet industry that strikes foreigners is its ability to produce impressive products, at least in some fields, despite problems in the country's economic system.

The quality of Soviet tanks is beyond dispute; rockets and bombs also seem to work reasonably well. At industrial exhibits in the West, Soviet products sometimes look as good as equivalent Western equipment, or better.

Interviews with Soviet technicians and administrators suggest that the achievements of Soviet military industry can be attributed to a huge concentration of resources coupled with rigid quality control. An engineer from a factory that made electrical equipment for ships, including ships for the Soviet Navy, explained:

"Curiously, the standards for ordinary production and the standards for military production are identical—what changes is how strictly they're adhered to. In our factory, it would have been simply impossible to maintain the high level of quality control on all our production that we

achieved on our military orders..."

"The bosses all listen when the customer is from the navy... The navy people don't mess around. An ordinary customer is different. You can say, 'Take it easy, we'll have it ready for you tomorrow,' things like that, but the navy man won't listen to that kind of talk."

"The stuff we made for the military was much better than the ordinary production simply because we checked every single part, every detail as it was put together. Of course, it took much longer to make it that way—twice as long, maybe three times—because we checked it all out so carefully..."

Showpiece Factories

The Soviet Defense Ministry stations officers in the factories that produce armaments and other equipment for the military, and these officers are empowered to reject any item they find unsatisfactory. In effect, this gives the military a virtually unlimited budget to maintain the quality of equipment made for it, while the civilian economy must accept vastly lower standards.

Military equipment is not the only product Soviet industry produces that impresses outsiders. Soviet turbines, some lines of Soviet steel and some Soviet machine tools, among others, have been lavishly praised by Western experts.

Some of these products come from the several dozen leading factories—enterprises with large budgets, the latest Western equipment and excellent reputations. These factories are a necessary part of the system, a Soviet engineer suggested, as examples of how good things could be. However, he said, the state could not afford the cost of running all its enterprises on the standards that prevail in these showpiece factories.

By devoting great resources to isolated projects, the Soviet economy can produce custom-made products that other economies mass produce. This may explain how the Russians produce rockets and atomic missiles, for example. A Moscow physicist described an experience he had with an impressive piece of machinery: "My Moscow apartment is near the Exhibit of Economic Achievement," a permanent show of machinery and other exhibits ex-

hibiting Soviet industry and agriculture. "A colleague came to me one day and said I should go to the exhibit and look at a new centrifuge that had appeared there—a beautiful machine, he said, and just what we needed for something we were working on at the time."

"It Looked Great"

"So I went. It looked great, everything about it worked well. I asked the people there what factory made the thing. They gave me a name and I wrote it down. During the next few months I went from factory to factory, and sent my colleagues from factory to factory, trying to track down the maker of that centrifuge."

"I turned out that no factory made it. That one had been made as a custom model—custom-made for an exhibition that is supposed to show the progress of the national economy!"

"Finally I found somebody. I knew in a scientific institute who had worked on the centrifuge. Really, I said, when will such a machine be available? 'Not earlier than five years from now,' he said."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

THIRD ANNIVERSARY DEC. 2nd 1974

Tremendous change in the nation's prosperity and the health and education of its people has been wrought in the three years since seven Gulf Emirates formed the sovereign, independent, federal state of the United Arab Emirates.

The rulers of the UAE under the leadership of Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, have used the revenue from oil to achieve rapid internal development in communications, industrial projects, housing and welfare.

The achievements have surpassed the ambitions of

February, 1968, when Sheikh Zayed and Sheikh Rashid of Dubai met on the border of the two Emirates and decided to merge their Emirates into a Federation to which the other states of the Lower Gulf were invited to adhere.

By February 27 of that same year the rulers of the nine Lower Gulf states—Bahrain and Qatar, as well as the seven states which now comprise the United Arab Emirates—signed an agreement in principle to form a "Federation of Arab Emirates." Three years of exhaustive discussion fol-

lowed and, by the summer of 1971, Bahrain and Qatar had made clear their preference for separate independent statehood.

But in July, 1971, the rulers of six of the Emirates—Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm al Qaiwain—gave their approval for the Provisional Constitution of the UAE and this was promulgated with the declaration of full independence on December 2, 1971. The seventh member, Ras al Khaimah, was to join in February, 1972.

The machinery of federal

government has been established, the nation's resources developed and the UAE has become a strong voice in world affairs. The rulers, gathered together in the Supreme Council, have constantly sought cooperation with other nations as well as looking inwards to the material needs of their people.

They are perhaps proudest of the progress made in the fields of education and health, the caring for the human resources needed to manage the nation's prosperity.

Educational Progress throughout the UAE

No assessment of the astonishing progress in education throughout the UAE is possible without some knowledge of the beginnings. In 1952, not one school in the accepted sense of the word existed in the area. Mullahs intoned the Koran by rote to groups of boys, occasionally teaching the odd brighter pupil to write, but literacy was a privilege of the few, not for want of intelligence but of demand.

The Koran offered everything necessary in a simple, hard and satisfying life; a

ern standards and incorporate up-to-date teaching methods and aids.

Modern maths have been introduced. The teaching of integrated science is under urgent study.

Dubai also reflects the drive towards higher education, adding new schools every year to its impressive range of primary and secondary schools, teacher training centres, technical and trade schools and business and post-secondary study courses.

Sharjah, the pioneer not only with the first school but

basics before they make choices at a higher educational level.

Furthermore, the provision of top administrative talent in all spheres is the prime aim of the Federal Educational Ministry.

Part of the big budget increase has gone on sending some 1,800 students to universities and colleges abroad, an increase of 50 per cent over 1973.

The base of local tuition is being broadened by four Junior University Colleges planned for next year. They

women to sit and wait for the return of their fishermen husbands.

The two new TV and Radio complexes in Abu Dhabi have already incorporated an educational broadcast capacity in their plans and direct transmission to school and community centres will play a vital part, with closed circuit TV, in broadcast education.

The target date for the future University of the Gulf, which will serve the area from Bahrain to Oman, is now the early 1980s but with overall progress so far it is possible that the date will be bettered.



Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

Government Provides Free Health Care

Any visitor from the most modern hospitals in the world cannot fail to be impressed with Dubai's Rashid Hospital, opened last year, for it is a graceful testament to the progress being made in the health services of all the Emirates.

Wide, light corridors, finished to the highest clinical standards, open onto bright, cheerful and roomy wards, operating rooms and consulting areas. The comprehensive, 400-bed complex covers treatment for in and out-patients in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, orthopedics, intensive care, in fact all but the most ultra-sophisticated medical areas.

The hospital is a prime example of the way individual Emirati services are being meshed with Federal facilities as the UAE Government moves towards maximum integration.

It was designed to include a considerable expansion capacity and by 1976 the pediatric unit will be increased by 60 beds, a 32-

bed geriatric unit will be designed to treat and rehabilitate older male patients along with a physiotherapy department and a 38-bed, short-stay psychiatric ward. When the X-ray department is enlarged all but a few of the patients will be examined on site, reducing the need to send some patients to overseas hospitals.

The accident/emergency department is also to be enlarged. In all, the sixteen separate clinic areas, covering dentistry, ante-natal treatment, dermatology, general medicine, surgery, orthopedics, ENT, pediatrics and gynaecology, together with the nursing school and original and encouraging research into human corneal transplants from the eye of the hammer fish make Rashid Hospital an important factor in the rapid growth of UAE health services.

Growth is the key word and the two main hospitals in Abu Dhabi, the Abu Dhabi and the Al Ain, themselves comprehensive and

well-equipped, are soon to be augmented by five more, serving specific areas of the Emirates and freely available to the rest of the Federation.

Every citizen of the UAE, indeed any person falling ill whilst in the Emirates, is entitled to full medical treatment free of charge. If it is felt necessary to refer the patient to a foreign hospital, that facility, too, is free. This, the most all-embracing health service anywhere in the world, is one reason for the veritable explosion in health activities.

Abu Dhabi's Beach Hospital, ready for occupation in mid-1975, is the first of the five ultra-modern complexes to be built and the first phase, costing DH21 million, will include maternity, gynaecological and pediatric facilities in its 165-bed general hospital capacity. Next in line is the Al Ain Small Hospital. Originally designed for 60 beds, it will soon accommodate 120 patients, with an extension capacity of a further 132. Mid-1975 is also the

target date for this DH 60 million project.

When finished it will include accident, maternity, pediatric, isolation and surgical departments within its general hospital range as well as support services such as specialist-manned poly-clinics. Full accommodation is to be provided for doctors, nurses and allied staff.

In the specialist sector, the completion of the As-Saad TB Hospital, located 10 miles from Al Ain, will add a further dimension to the UAE's health services. The first stage will be ready by next summer.

The most important additions to the UAE's hospital range will be ready in 1979. The first, designed to be one of the biggest hospitals in the Arabian Gulf and one of the best equipped in the world, is the 500-bed complex sited half-way between Abu Dhabi town and the airport and which will be called Abu Dhabi Grand Hospital.

It will cover the whole

spectrum of medical, surgical, exomatory and research needs, supported by a network of allied clinics, specialist-manned and running out from the main areas.

Deep research into the project included the aid of the United Nations and specialist organizations, with other expert advice sought from all over the world. It will be joined in the same year by the Al Ain Grand Hospital, a scaled-down twin of the Abu Dhabi institution. With half the bed capacity, Al Ain Grand will be, nonetheless, quite as impressive.

The hospitals in the other Emirates cannot compare, but there is little reason why they should for the time being. Road communication is now simple and efficient and the use of helicopters makes quick transfer of cases to major centres relatively easy. Nevertheless, large modern hospitals and clinics exist in strategic sites across the Emirates. Some have been financed by Kuwait, others by Iran. Umm al Qaiwain's hospital, built by the Abu Dhabi Department of Health, was financed personally by the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed. The whole of Sharjah's health system is under review to embrace future needs as the sheer population implications of the oil strikes become pressingly clear.

The glamorous image created by the hospital plan tends to blur the efforts to bring medical care to the nomadic peoples. The Federal Ministry has embarked upon an imaginative scheme to provide strategically-sited poly-clinics in enough numbers to cover the daily medical needs of the whole of the outlying population, including those on the many tiny islands dotted along the coast.

The newly-created villages in the rural development plan will contain more comprehensive poly-clinic facilities and this year, Abu Dhabi and Dubai between them have opened over a score of new medical centres in the remoter areas, eliminating as they build many of the traditional, but dangerous "home cures."

In all, Federal aims are specific. The Government is dedicated to the principle that every citizen, resident or person working in the country has the right to the best medical service available, free of charge.



code to live by and a standard to aim at. But the outside world began to close in on the area and the movement towards higher education began in Sharjah modestly enough with one school of 450 pupils, building up slowly across the Emirates through the late 1960s, then accelerating dramatically as oil gradually increased its imperative demands and the Union its Federal responsibilities.

Since the shift into higher gear in 1969, schools built and available for primary, secondary and adult education have increased by almost 300 per cent, teachers by 350 per cent while adult literacy centers have trebled.

The early drive was quantitative, aimed as much at persuading the people of the value of education, as at education itself. Now, the 1971 Act has made formal education compulsory throughout the Emirates from the age of six onwards and the emphasis is subtly changing to a qualitative one, with efforts to develop specialization at an early age. On the horizon is the goal of a University of the Gulf.

In Abu Dhabi alone ten new schools have been built in 1974, not as additions to present institutions, but as replacements to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated demands. They are fully equipped to mod-

also a girls' school, trade school, vocational centre and teacher training school, has now 8,200 pupils under training, including 3,600 girls as against a total of 500 male and female pupils in 1958.

To add to the 110 schools throughout the Union, ten more schools, primary and secondary, are underway in the Northern Emirates with traditional needs often dictating the types of centres upon which each Emirate will concentrate. Ras al Khaimah, agriculturally orientated, Dubai and Sharjah leaning more to the commercial, Abu Dhabi heavily vocational and technical with Fujairah, Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain combining all elements into their systems.

More than matching the explosion of activity, the DH 200,000,000 Federal budget of 1974 doubles that of 1973 and averages DH 3,300 for each of the 60,000 students. The shift in curricula emphasis and the need for further expansion as the nomadic tribes of the desert regions are settled is likely to mean future budgets which will dwarf the 1974 figure.

Existing junior secondary schools and those under construction will expand vocational studies with carpentry, electrical theory and subjects like plumbing being taught to equip the students with certain modern

will comprise another teacher training school, a centre for engineering study with particular emphasis on oil, a business and commerce college and another Centre for Islamic Studies to join the one already completed. All will have boarding facilities for transfer students from all over the UAE.

The Centres for Islamic Studies are designed to produce leaders in science, medicine, economics and engineering whose up-to-date knowledge in their specialties is balanced by a deep appreciation of their Islamic backgrounds, history and culture.

Great emphasis is also being placed upon the role of women in the future of the UAE and education is now mandatory for girls as well as boys. Some of their traditional roles will undoubtedly change, but they will take up the new challenge in their own way while preserving the customs and manners of their heritage. The transition will be a natural progression and Muslim States such as Kuwait, Bahrain and Iraq have proved that women can take a much larger place in a developing society.

The provision of a female adult educational centre at Delima Island was the result of a demand by the women themselves. They wanted to break with the island's tradition which was for the



Energy Crisis...

Despite President Ford's earlier warnings that the enormous increase in oil prices imposed by the international oil cartel can only "disturb the world economy, run the risk of worldwide depression and threaten the breakdown of world order and safety," his administration continues to delay and vacillate on its policy for dealing with the energy crisis.

The President has been unwilling to go to Congress and the nation and fight for programs strong enough to give some hope of coping with the grave threats of which he has warned. It is difficult to know whether he does not believe his own dire predictions or is unwilling to risk defeat if he asks Congress for measures that are likely to be politically unpopular and economically painful. But the pains for this country and the entire world economy will be far worse if the United States proves incapable of the disciplined action it urges upon others.

In a remarkably blunt statement last week, chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board said he was skeptical that President Ford's voluntary program for reducing oil consumption would work. If it does not, Mr. Burns said, U.S. "rhetoric" for conservation in other industrial countries would be "ridiculed all over the world." But unless conservation forces down oil prices, he added, "I see very little hope for the world we are living in."

The kind of minimal measures the United States has taken thus far cannot break the

world oil cartel or stanch the massive transfer of money—and power—to the Middle East. The only chance of bringing down world oil prices, as the Federal Reserve chairman rightly says, is for the United States to bring down its own demand—and hence its oil imports—by 15 or 20 per cent. Such a reduction, backed by comparable cuts in other industrial states, would impose extreme pressures on the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, already operating at less than three-fourths of capacity.

But the goal for conservation indicated by chairman Burns goes far beyond anything the Ford administration has yet proposed; the President continues to talk of a reduction of a mere million barrels a day in 1975—and not an absolute reduction at that but only a drop from what the rising trend in U.S. consumption would otherwise be.

A conservation program strong enough to break the cartel oil price and shield the Western world from looming disaster will certainly require such tougher governmental measures as higher taxes on gasoline, or on imported oil, or on automobiles according to their weight or horsepower. Gasoline rationing may also be necessary, together with more basic, long-run programs to remedy wasteful energy use in industry, housing and commercial structures and transportation. It is past time, as Mr. Burns put it, "that we moved from the rhetoric to the reality of project independence."

...Inflationary Slump?

The three dominant and concurrent problems affecting the economy are inflation, recession and the energy crisis. Until recently, President Ford had insisted that inflation was the "Number One" problem. He accorded a lower priority to recession and unemployment, while lavishing much alarm but little action on the energy crisis. Now that the economic indicators have compelled the President and his advisers to give as high a priority to recession as to inflation, the initial Ford economic policy has been weakened but it has not been really changed.

The basic Ford policy mix, following his economic "summit," was threefold: to keep fiscal and monetary policy tight, to forswear control of wages or prices, and to depend on voluntary measures to curb energy use. The President has still not abandoned that combination, but the speed and force with which the recession is developing, and the dangers stemming from the world oil situation, are at least forcing some of his aides to an agonized reappraisal of what was a fundamentally misconceived policy. Thus far, policy change has merely taken the form of a decision not to chop federal expenditures all the way below \$300

billion, and to adopt a somewhat less restrictive monetary policy. Anything resembling wage and price restraints has not yet received serious presidential consideration. Firm government action to curb wasteful energy use still awaits presidential decision. Perhaps a change is coming, but excessive delay will be costly.

What is needed now is a whole new policy mix—a fiscal and monetary policy that will help prevent recession from degenerating into depression; an active incomes policy to bring inflation under firmer and quicker control, and a real start on project independence—to bring down world oil prices and shield this country and others from a rapidly worsening payments crisis that could lead to international financial and political catastrophe.

A program to conserve energy, as through building a better mass transportation system, and expand alternative energy supplies should be conceived as a crucial element in checking long-run inflation, creating new job opportunities and safeguarding the national and world economy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Haile Selassie's Life

Is it conceivable that despite official denials the young officers who direct Ethiopia's revolution intend to add former Emperor Haile Selassie to some 60 victims already dispatched by firing squads? At 82, the deposed Negus cannot pose a threat to the military regime. What will provoke civil strife and build a formidable long-run threat to the ruling provisional military council is a continuation of the bloodbath.

Friendly countries have a responsibility to

exert every effort to persuade Brig. Gen. Tefari Benti, the new head of government, and his colleagues not only to spare the helpless monarch's life but to stop the killing. Leading that effort ought to be the member states of the Organization of African Unity, which would never have come into existence at Addis Ababa in 1963 without the masterful diplomacy of Haile Selassie.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Purchasing Deals

Having made a killing last year by fast forward purchasing of North American grain, the Russians have now scooped part of the world sugar bowl by discreetly buying big at the right time. It is a chastening thought that the comrades seem to be better than many of our capitalists at playing the free market. A pity the Kremlin doesn't run a course for Western businessmen.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

U.S.-China Relations

From their (Chinese) side the détente was not simply that of two independent nations trying to settle their differences but of one independent state and another whose full unity and independence was still being impeded by the action of the other. The importance of Taiwan in Chinese minds was made clear from the start. In the communiqué of February, 1972, it was defined as "the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations" between China and the United States. The Chinese have not found cause to revise those words since then nor could one expect any future government in

Peking to see the matter in a different light. American recognition of the regime of Chiang Kai-shek is not simply in their eyes a regrettable preference by the United States from which they must be weaned but is indubitably interference by a foreign power in China's own affairs.

—From the Times (London).

The Mideast

Israel's isolation is on one vital aspect more apparent than real—that respect being the commitment of the strongest power on earth to protecting Israel. But the European states have a real obligation not to leave America with the task of finding a Middle Eastern settlement unaided. Israel is an extension of Europe, historically and culturally. Although we must have peaceful relations with the oil-producing states, this should never be sought in ways that might risk the safety of an Israel living within its agreed frontiers. Ultimately, Israel should be able to live in neighborly cooperation with all its Arab neighbors, including those in the symbolic city of Jerusalem: We believe there is nothing impossible in this aim.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 2, 1899

LONDON.—The Morning Post says: "We learn on excellent authority that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, our war correspondent, who is now a prisoner of the Boers in Pretoria, is quite unimpaired. Mr. Churchill was taken prisoner while tending to the wounded after an attack on an armored train by the Boers."

Fifty Years Ago

December 2, 1924

LONDON.—An attempt made on the life of Lord Allenby, British high commissioner, by Egyptian Nationalists in Cairo early this morning was foiled by an alert sentry. The sentry discovered two natives in the garden of the residence and fired on them. The men fled and escaped by jumping into the Nile.



America's Calamity Howlers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The dilemma in Washington these days is that half the politicians seem to be evading the harsh economic facts, while the other half are exaggerating the gloom and almost talking us into a depression.

The reporters and editors are equally baffled by this predicament. They remember that it was the famous optimists who misled the country in the real depression of the 1930s, but as William Manchester reminds us in his magnificent narrative history of the last 40 years ("The Glory and the Dream"), the GNP was down to \$41 billion in 1932 and the average weekly wage of those lucky enough to find jobs was \$16.21.

Now the situation is awkward and in the automobile towns it is alarming, but the calamity howlers are adding to the depression psychology and making things even worse than they need to be.

For example, many companies now seem to be holding back on essential purchases for fear of what might happen in 1975. And there is upward pressure on both prices and wages in the belief that President Ford will finally be forced to adopt wage and price controls. In short, many people are beginning to act on their fears, which are worse than the facts.

Little Jitters

Washington is a little jittery, too. Because everybody who has a pain sooner or later comes here to complain about it, the capital has a tendency to think everybody has a pain. Accordingly, it is not a bad idea to assume here that nothing is ever quite as good or as bad as Washington thinks it is—leaving out Nixon, of course, who was worse.

Not so long ago, normally sensible people here were depressing the country with horror stories about automation throwing millions of men and women out of work, about the menace of the Soviet-Soviet alliance, about the missile gap, the Sputnik gap, the generation gap and the racial gap. But automation seems to be working a lot better than the Sino-Soviet alliance and the Communists, far from out-producing us, as Khrushchev promised, are now trying to figure out how to get the food and advanced technology of the United States.

A little adjustment of the gloom, therefore, may be in order. America is not weak and sick, as it was in 1932, but nervous. It is strong, but it has a hangover. It has been spending too much, going too fast, living too high and the bills are now coming in from the credit-card companies. This is not primarily a Gerald Ford problem, though it might help if he stayed around and struggled with it, but a national problem, involving decades of waste and illusion.

It is popular now to say that "you can't indict a whole nation," and it is obviously easier to blame the President, Congress or the press, but our present difficulties are not merely political but philosophical. Even while they blame Ford or George Meany, most thoughtful men and women here recognize the general nature of the present American condition.

Unprepared Nation

Nothing in the American experience has prepared our people for precisely the mixture of monetary inflation and economic recession, four-fold increases in petroleum prices and worldwide shortages of food now disrupting the life and politics of the nations. But over 100 years ago, Emerson and the other philosophers of a simpler age were defining the principles that govern people in their private and communal lives. They were saying that people had to be responsible for their acts and were rewarded or punished accordingly.

"Every excess causes a defect; every defect an excess," Emerson foretold in his essay on "Compensation." In the end, he added, one way or another, "every secret is told, every crime is punished, every virtue rewarded, in silence and certainly. . . . If the good is there, so is the evil; if the force, so is the limitation. . . ."

And then, almost as if he had anticipated Richard Nixon over a century ago, Emerson concluded: "The former imagines power and place are fine things but the

President has paid dear for his will. It tends to balance itself, in reward or retribution. This is what is happening in America now. It is having to adjust to a world that has taken America's own ideals of equality, profit, supply and demand quite seriously, and it is a very painful process.

The oil-producing nations are saying it's their turn now. They are selling what the industrial world needs at the highest price they can get. The sugar producers, the coal miners, the bauxite merchants, the cigar-

makers, the newsprint manufacturers, the farmers, the food processors, the supermarkets and the pro quartetmakers are all charging whatever the market will bear.

So things are a little mixed up and everybody is looking for painless solutions and hoping to get back to where we were before, with cheap gas and 98 fancy new models to choose from. But it's not on, folks. That world has gone. We're going to have to make do and mend for a while, but this is a very strong country, and it will get along if we don't talk ourselves into a mess.

Throughout most of the year, the producing countries have been keeping the posted price stable. Thus, the Shah of Iran and Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani of Saudi Arabia claim they are not pushing prices. But behind the scene the posted price, they have been adjusting and readjusting royalty and buy-back rates in that inevitably mean high prices.

As 1974 began, the posted price for Saudi Arabia was \$11.65 a barrel. The royalty was 12.5 per cent, the tax was 55 per cent, the buy-back was 33 per cent of the price. That meant an average cost of \$9.28 a barrel to the producer, they said the oil refineries at \$9.65 a barrel.

At a meeting of the oil-producing countries in Vienna in October, new terms were set: royalty rate was hiked by a third to 18.67 per cent, tax rate was raised by half fifth to 65.75 per cent. All posted price and buy-back stayed constant, the average to the companies went up to a barrel. The sales price to about 50 cents to \$10.15.

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A Price Rise In Oil Hide Behind a C

By Joseph Kraf

KUWAIT.—The oil-producing countries here on the Persian Gulf are preparing a du Christmas present for consumers in the United States and the rest of the world. At their next meeting in mid-December, the producers are going to announce 1975 price schedule which look like a reduction. In fact new arrangements will mean an increase in prices.

Behind the confusion is an arcane system of oil pricing that has developed over the years. The base of the price is the posted price, now a production price. All other countries like to see the posted price as if it were true price, in fact it is a point of reference for three considerations that determine real price of oil.

First, there are the royalties that the oil companies pay to the host country. The royalties are a fixed percentage of the posted price.

Second, there are the taxes that the producing countries pay on the oil companies. The taxes are a percentage of the price minus royalties and cost of production, which is calculated at around 10 cents a barrel.

Buy-Back Price

Finally, there is the buy-back price—a concept developed by the oil companies. The buy-back price, which is what the companies pay the countries for 60 per cent of the oil produced, is also set at a portion of the price.

Throughout most of the year, the producing countries have been keeping the posted price stable. Thus, the Shah of Iran and Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani of Saudi Arabia claim they are not pushing prices. But behind the scene the posted price, they have been adjusting and readjusting royalty and buy-back rates in that inevitably mean high prices.

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Tax Rate Goes Up

In the middle of last month the six oil-producing states the Persian Gulf met again to agree in principle a 4 per cent increase in the posted price. This time the price comes down by 40 cents a barrel—thus seeming to the oil companies that the countries are reducing prices. But the rate goes up by more than 40 cents to 85 per cent, royalty rate goes up by about 10 to 20 per cent. The posted price rises slightly to per cent of posted price.

The cost to the companies that that formula would rise to \$10.35 a barrel. The sales would probably come out to at least \$10.65 a barrel—a rise about a dollar over last year.

The latest readjustments been put into practice only by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar. But the odds are that new schedule will become a reality. The Shah of Iran told in an interview in Tehran other day that he was prepared to go along with the Saudi

What all this means is the thundering about oil by President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Treasury will Simon have been in vain. Despite talk of cooperation, producing countries have a screen of complexity to promote a creeping inflation of oil prices. The fundamental now is to halt the upward slide to stabilize prices. Probably only way to do that is to the thundering and begin dialogue between the producers and consuming nations.

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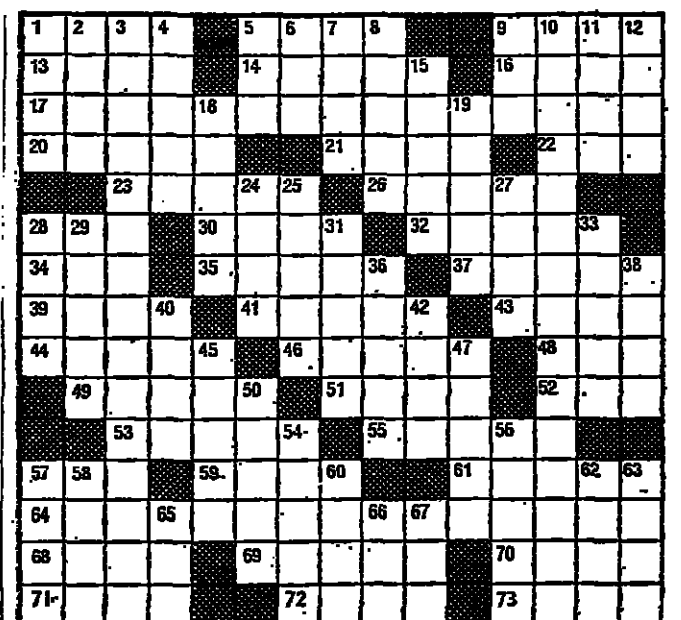
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CROSSWORD.

By WILL Weng

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WEATHER

ALGAYR	5	F	LAOS ANGELES	10	50	Cloudy	
AUSTRIA	15	59	FAIR	11	53	Fair	
BARCELONA	10	59	Overcast	8	54	Cloudy	
ANARA	5	41	Cloudy				
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-8	17	Cloudy
BAGDAD	10	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	46	Cloudy	MURRAY	1	34	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34	Variable
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	17	Rain	OSLO	-3	23	Cloudy
CAIRO	5	37	Unavailable	PARIS	1	34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	39	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
DALLAS	10	59	Cloudy	SOFA	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	65	Rain	ST. LOUIS	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Fair
FLORENCE	15	50	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	59	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	59	Cloudy	VENICE	8	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	Rain
HONG KONG	10	59	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
LA PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
				ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy

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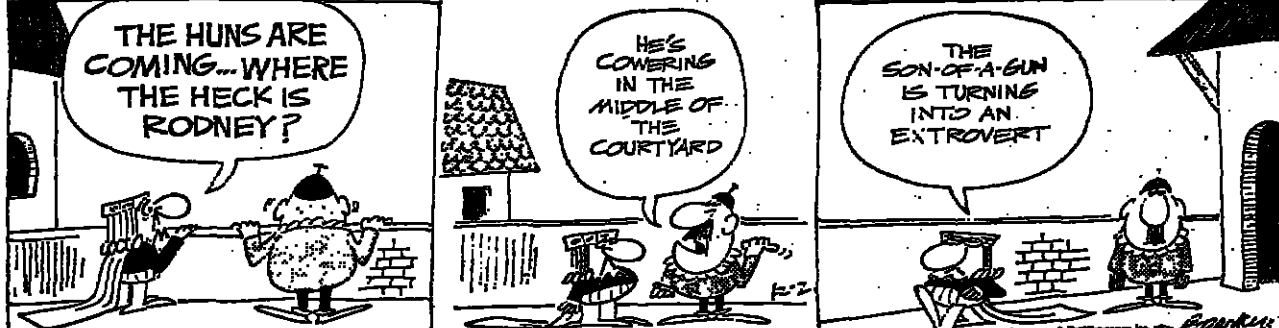


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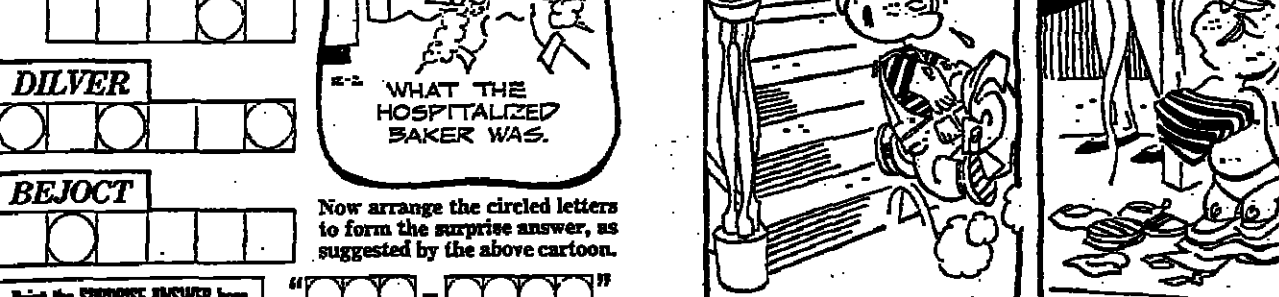
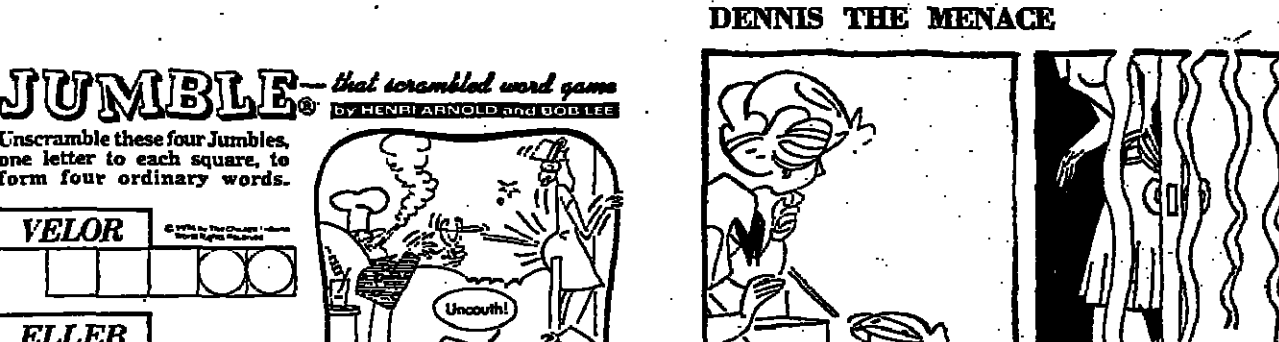
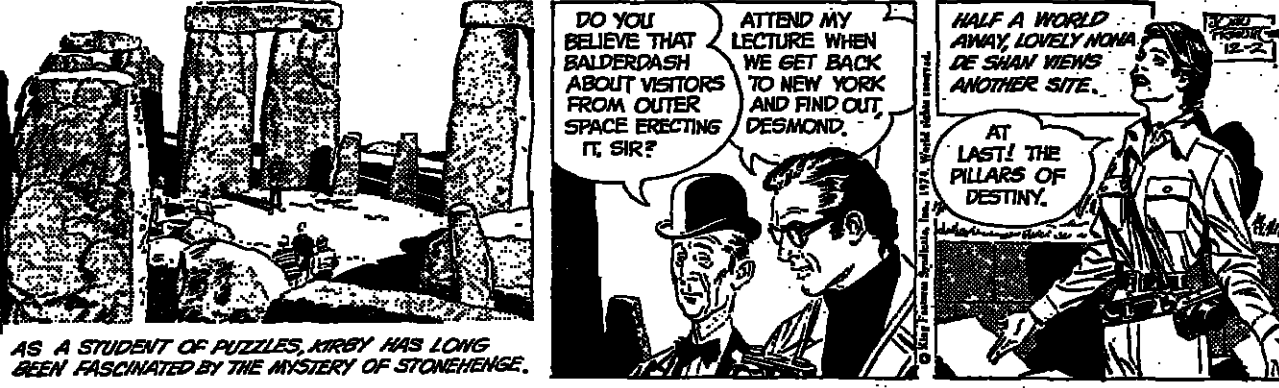
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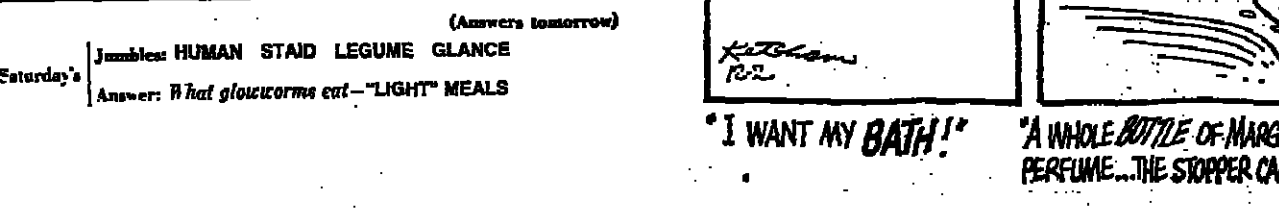
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BOOKS

ABRAHAM RATTNER

Reviewed by Waverley Root

MOST writing on art is jargon. Few critics are able to express in words what the painter has expressed in form and color nor can the artist, for that matter. If what he had to say could be put into words, he would not be painting, he would be writing. As a rule the best thing to do with sumptuously printed art books is to skip the text and move on to the reproductions. If this book is an exception, it is not so much because its text is so much better than that of a professor of art (Alexander Leape is on the faculty of Michigan State University), but because, as Mr. Leape himself points out, he has had exceptional access to the confidences of the artist. He is thus able to offer us many quotations from Rattner's unpublished notebooks, from taped interviews with him.

"I have known Abraham Rattner for more than 20 years," he explains. "I have heard Rattner speak from the heart on many subjects and have come to know him as perhaps few artists know other artists. I lived intensively adjacent to him for a short adjournment for 10 years in a student apartment called 'The Paris,' seeing the artist and his wife almost daily."

This is something of an understatement: Mrs. Rattner is Mr. Leape's mother. If he did not choose to tell us so, it must have been because he feared that readers might mistake the explanation of Rattner's work as an example of familial logrolling. He need not have worried; for the reproductions of Rattner's works are here, and they are superb.

It has to be taken for granted that reproductions can never quite recapture the vivid flavor of the original, but with a few observations, it can be said that it would be difficult for plates to be more faithful to the originals than they are in this very beautiful book. The colors sing out to you, shining with their own light—from the monster-man of "Face of Darkness;" from "Green Table Still Life," advanced Cezanne with an Oriental plate; from "Bouquet of Red" and "Reds," which are cooler, or from the blazing red "Hommage à Goya." The splendor and the number of the color plates accounts for a price tag on this book which would give me pause; but it would be a bargain if you chose to remove the pictures from the book, frame them, offer yourself the luxury of an apartment completely decked out with Rattners. (It would, of course, be a mistake to do scaled down to the size of pages, they are perfectly prepared—for book pages, on a they would require the dimensions of the original canvases).

I defy anyone itching that this book not to be reminded of Rattner—in particular by "The Fall of Eve," "Last Days of Pompeii," "The People on Avenue" or "The Clown Nod." This is the sort of observation one hesitates to make, it seems to imply that an artist's style is derivative, borrowed somebody else, and that is less a criticism than an imputation. This Rattner is not. His vigorous unmistakable is indisputably original and individual: The work is the artist. If Rattner makes you think Rouault, it is because you Rouault first; if you had Rattner first, Rouault would have made you think of Rattner. Rattner's work is actually in one's mind because they are characterized by a deep luminosity of color which is stained glass. Rouault, on this effect deliberately, by his paintings with thick figures, like the dead weight of the separate figures of a cathedral window. Rouault's stained glass without stating it by the quality of color, which seems to me (I just looked at reproductions both more brilliant than the Rouault. Rouault leads you the cathedral on a dull Rattner takes you in whose style is shining.

The reproductions in this are presented in chronological order, a familiar formula as useful one, since it makes it to follow the artist's development. In this case, it calls attention to a reason for profound interest. There are very few plates of the period between the World Wars, though Rattner, then working at fever caught up in the work of the war, was in the vanguard of the new. Paris, a thoroughly engaged participant in its brilliant time of creativity. The explosion is that the invading broke into his studio in and destroyed paintings which represented most of his work

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

H	A	L	D	S	T	E	N	O	E	L	L	A
O	B	O	L	G	A	V	I	L	N	O	O	N
M	E	A	D	A	M	E	N	D	C	O	R	D
G	L	O	P	D	I	K	S	A	I	O	H	M
R	E	A	L	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
A	L	V	M	C	O	R	S	E	T	E	A	V

Waverley Root is a journalist who was working in Paris during the 1920s and 1930s, when he knew most of the writers and painters of "The Lost Generation," including Abraham Rat-

CHESS

By Robert By

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW—The Nimzo-Indian is a defense more honored in the breach than over the board.

When the former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, who is now retired from tournament play, declared it the best way of meeting the Queen's Pawn Opening, none of his colleagues stepped forward to contradict him. But neither did they suggest to try the Nimzo-Indian the next day.

SHYLOS/BLACK

FORINTOS/WHITE

When it comes to logical soundness, Botvinnik is probably right. This brainchild of the eccentric Aron Nimzovich (though it was first played in the eighteen-fifties by Marmaduke Wyrryl, M. P.) operates on the hypermodern principle of restraining the white center by flexibly postponing a black advance there. The Nimzo-Indian can thus lead to a wide variety of strategic patterns that can be difficult for White to anticipate.

However, bishop-pair devotees object to the often-recurring theme of exchanging the black king bishop for White's queen's knight. Moreover, those in search of

Position After 15 B-N3

seem tame, but on the few occasions that White has tried 8 P-K4 his center has proved more frail than dominating. Smyslov's center advance 9 . . . P-Q4 was, however, premature, since it opened the game when White, who was better developed, was the only one who could profit from such an opening. Black might have done better to set up pressure on the Q-P file by 8 . . . N-B3; 10 0-0, R-B1, 11 KR-Q1, B-K2, only then threatening 12 . . . N-QR4 followed by 13 . . . P-Q4.

Smyslov's problem was that he had no other place to develop his queen than 12... Q-K2, and that put his king bishop into 13 P-Q3. Smyslov's king still had to guard that bishop by 14... P-Q4, despite the slight weakening of his queenside. At any rate, his 14... P-K4 left him exposed to pressure after 15 B-N3, and he would not accept 15... P-K3. P-K3 was Q4. BrN? had Kx3, which would have given White the bishop pair and control of the queen file.

into trouble. Although *Forintos* previously preferred the offset 4 P-B3, in this game he chose Capablanca's old classical rule of Q-B3, which raises out doubled Q-P4. Yet 4 P-B4, looking out the white QP, prevents White from achieving anything in the center.

NIRKO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
White Fortinos	Black Smeylov	White Fortinos	Black Smeylov
P-1	P-1	P-1	P-1
P-2	P-2	P-2	P-2
P-3	P-3	P-3	P-3
P-4	P-4	P-4	P-4
P-5	P-5	P-5	P-5
P-6	P-6	P-6	P-6
P-7	P-7	P-7	P-7
P-8	P-8	P-8	P-8
P-9	P-9	P-9	P-9
P-10	P-10	P-10	P-10
P-11	P-11	P-11	P-11
P-12	P-12	P-12	P-12
P-13	P-13	P-13	P-13
P-14	P-14	P-14	P-14
P-15	P-15	P-15	P-15
P-16	P-16	P-16	P-16
P-17	P-17	P-17	P-17
P-18	P-18	P-18	P-18
P-19	P-19	P-19	P-19
P-20	P-20	P-20	P-20
P-21	P-21	P-21	P-21
P-22	P-22	P-22	P-22
P-23	P-23	P-23	P-23
P-24	P-24	P-24	P-24
P-25	P-25	P-25	P-25
P-26	P-26	P-26	P-26
P-27	P-27	P-27	P-27
P-28	P-28	P-28	P-28
P-29	P-29	P-29	P-29
P-30	P-30	P-30	P-30
P-31	P-31	P-31	P-31
P-32	P-32	P-32	P-32
P-33	P-33	P-33	P-33
P-34	P-34	P-34	P-34
P-35	P-35	P-35	P-35
P-36	P-36	P-36	P-36
P-37	P-37	P-37	P-37
P-38	P-38	P-38	P-38
P-39	P-39	P-39	P-39
P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
P-41	P-41	P-41	P-41
P-42	P-42	P-42	P-42
P-43	P-43	P-43	P-43
P-44	P-44	P-44	P-44
P-45	P-45	P-45	P-45
P-46	P-46	P-46	P-46
P-47	P-47	P-47	P-47
P-48	P-48	P-48	P-48
P-49	P-49	P-49	P-49
P-50	P-50	P-50	P-50
P-51	P-51	P-51	P-51
P-52	P-52	P-52	P-52
P-53	P-53	P-53	P-53
P-54	P-54	P-54	P-54
P-55	P-55	P-55	P-55
P-56	P-56	P-56	P-56
P-57	P-57	P-57	P-57
P-58	P-58	P-58	P-58
P-59	P-59	P-59	P-59
P-60	P-60	P-60	P-60
P-61	P-61	P-61	P-61
P-62	P-62	P-62	P-62
P-63	P-63	P-63	P-63
P-64	P-64	P-64	P-64
P-65	P-65	P-65	P-65
P-66	P-66	P-66	P-66
P-67	P-67	P-67	P-67
P-68	P-68	P-68	P-68
P-69	P-69	P-69	P-69
P-70	P-70	P-70	P-70
P-71	P-71	P-71	P-71
P-72	P-72	P-72	P-72
P-73	P-73	P-73	P-73
P-74	P-74	P-74	P-74
P-75	P-75	P-75	P-75
P-76	P-76	P-76	P-76
P-77	P-77	P-77	P-77
P-78	P-78	P-78	P-78
P-79	P-79	P-79	P-79
P-80	P-80	P-80	P-80
P-81	P-81	P-81	P-81
P-82	P-82	P-82	P-82
P-83	P-83	P-83	P-83
P-84	P-84	P-84	P-84
P-85	P-85	P-85	P-85
P-86	P-86	P-86	P-86
P-87	P-87	P-87	P-87
P-88	P-88	P-88	P-88
P-89	P-89	P-89	P-89
P-90	P-90	P-90	P-90
P-91	P-91	P-91	P-91
P-92	P-92	P-92	P-92
P-93	P-93	P-93	P-93
P-94	P-94	P-94	P-94

10-10-68

In NFL Action

Vikings Rout Saints, Bills Blank Colts

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1 (UPI)—Fran Tarkenton tossed a touchdown pass, two to a Gilman and one to a Smith, to give the Vikings a 20-0 victory over New Orleans and the Central Division title.

Central connected on 20 of 36 attempts for 208 yards and the defense sacked Saints' quarterback Archie Manning 11 times in the second half to set their record to 8-4. The try, coupled with Green Bay's loss to Philadelphia, clinched Minnesota's second straight NFL Division championship, the second step in NFL's tie-breaking rule procedure.

In two games left for Minnesota, it holds a two-game lead over Detroit and Green Bay. A team was 1-1 versus the contenders, but Minnesota is the only one of the three to Chicago twice, the best record in the division.

Minnesota's reception record by Paul Flarty in 1963 with 11 catches of the season. Fred kicked a third-quarter field and two extra points to move third place on the all-time scoring list with 1,132 points.

Bills 6, Colts 0

Orchard Park, N.Y., John Elway kicked second-quarter goals of 20 and 31 yards to lead the Buffalo Bills to a 6-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

The Bills' defense sacked more quarterback Bert Jones 11 times as the Colts defeated Miami, 6-0.

Buffalo's premiere running back, O.J. Simpson, picked up 67 yards in 24 carries to go over 1,000-yard rushing mark for the third straight year.

As victory gave the Bills a record and put them a half ahead of the Miami Dolphins, who play tomorrow, in the East.

Elway's first field goal was up after a Merv Bateman punt 55 yards to the Baltimore one-yard line and the

Bills' defense held the Colts deep in their own territory. Baltimore's punt was taken at the Colts' 25 and the Bills moved to the three before Leypoldt kicked a 20-yarder to make it 3-0 at 1:38.

Although sacked eight times, Jones completed 11 of 34 passes for 173 yards and was intercepted only once.

Browns 7, Oilers 0

At Cleveland, Ken Brown plucked a yard through the snow for a touchdown with 8:21 to play to lead the Browns to a 7-0 upset victory over San Francisco.

Edie Brown's interception and 24-yard runback to the San Francisco 24, the Browns' fourth pick-off of the game, set up the score as the teams narrowly missed having the first scoreless tie in the NFL since 1949.

In a bid to tie the game, San Francisco receiver Dan Abramovich caught an 18-yard pass with 10 seconds to play to extend his consecutive-game league record to 103. The pass moved the ball to the Cleveland 28, from which Edie Brown killed off the 49ers' hopes with Cleveland's fifth interception on the last play of the game.

The game was played in 33-degree weather with snow swirling about by winds of 15 miles an hour.

San Francisco threatened to score at the end of the first half when it moved to the Cleveland 25 with 36 seconds remaining. But Owen's pass to Jim Mitchell was intercepted by Edie Brown at the Cleveland 4 and the Browns ran out the clock.

Oilers 13, Steelers 10

At Pittsburgh, Skip Butler kicked a 34-yard field goal in a freezing rain with 2:33 remaining to give underdog Houston its fifth victory in six games, a 13-10 triumph over the Steelers in an AFC Central Division game.

The victory was topped up by

a terrific Houston defense, which completely controlled the second half, pushing the Steelers to minus-12 yards net offense after the intermission. For the day, the Steelers were limited to 84 total yards and six first downs.

The winning drive began at the Houston 34-yard line and the Oilers moved to the Pittsburgh 17. Fred Willis gained 26 yards in seven carries and seven yards on a pass.

Butler had tied the count at 10-10 at 6:49 of the third period with a 44-yard field goal set up by a pass interception.

Steelers receiver Ron Shanklin deflected a pass from Terry Bradshaw into the hands of Oilers line-backer Gregg Bingham, who returned it 18 yards to the Pittsburgh 18.

Three plays later, the Oilers had been shoved back to the 25, from where Butler booted the game-tying points.

Eagles 35, Packers 14

At Philadelphia, the Eagles turned five Green Bay fumbles into scores, including an 87-yard dash by defensive end Dan Wilkerson, to defeat the Packers, 35-14, and set back their Central Division title hopes.

The Packers, aware that rival Minnesota was counting on a loss by Green Bay combined with a Viking victory to clinch the division title, fumbled the ball eight times in a rain driven by 45-mph gusts.

The touchdown by Wilkerson, which came on a fumble by MacArthur Lane on a first-down rush, spoiled the Packers' first scoring threat at the Eagle 11 and gave Philadelphia a 15-0 lead.

Jets 24, Chargers 14

At New York, John Riggins caught a five-yard touchdown pass and ran for two more scores as the Jets defeated San Diego, 24-14, to turn their winning streak to four games.

Riggins also scored on runs of three and two yards and rookie Pat Leahy added field goals of 20 and 45 yards as the Jets recorded their longest winning streak in five years.

Joe Namath, who played only three quarters, completed 17 of 27 passes for 254 yards in gusts up to 45 miles an hour as the Jets lifted their record to 5-7 and gave San Diego its ninth loss in 12 games.

The Jets shut out San Diego until early in the fourth quarter when rookie halfback Don Woods

threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to Gary Harrison. Woods, who gained 142 yards rushing, scored the second TD on a four-yard run with 49 seconds left.

Namath hit 13 of 18 for 189 yards as the Jets put together their finest offensive half of the season before the intermission to take a 24-0 lead.

Bears 16, Giants 13

At Chicago, Mike Rodden's 24-yard field goal with 36 seconds left backed the return to the starting quarterback job of Bobby Douglass as the Bears beat the Giants, 16-13.

It was the third time in as many weeks that the Giants had lost in the last seconds—the fourth counting the Giants' overtime loss to the Jets. The defeat sank New York's record to 2-10 and raised the Bears' to 4-8.

It was the first time that Douglass, long the controversial No. 1 quarterback of the Bears, had started a game since Gary Huff took over his job at the beginning of this season.

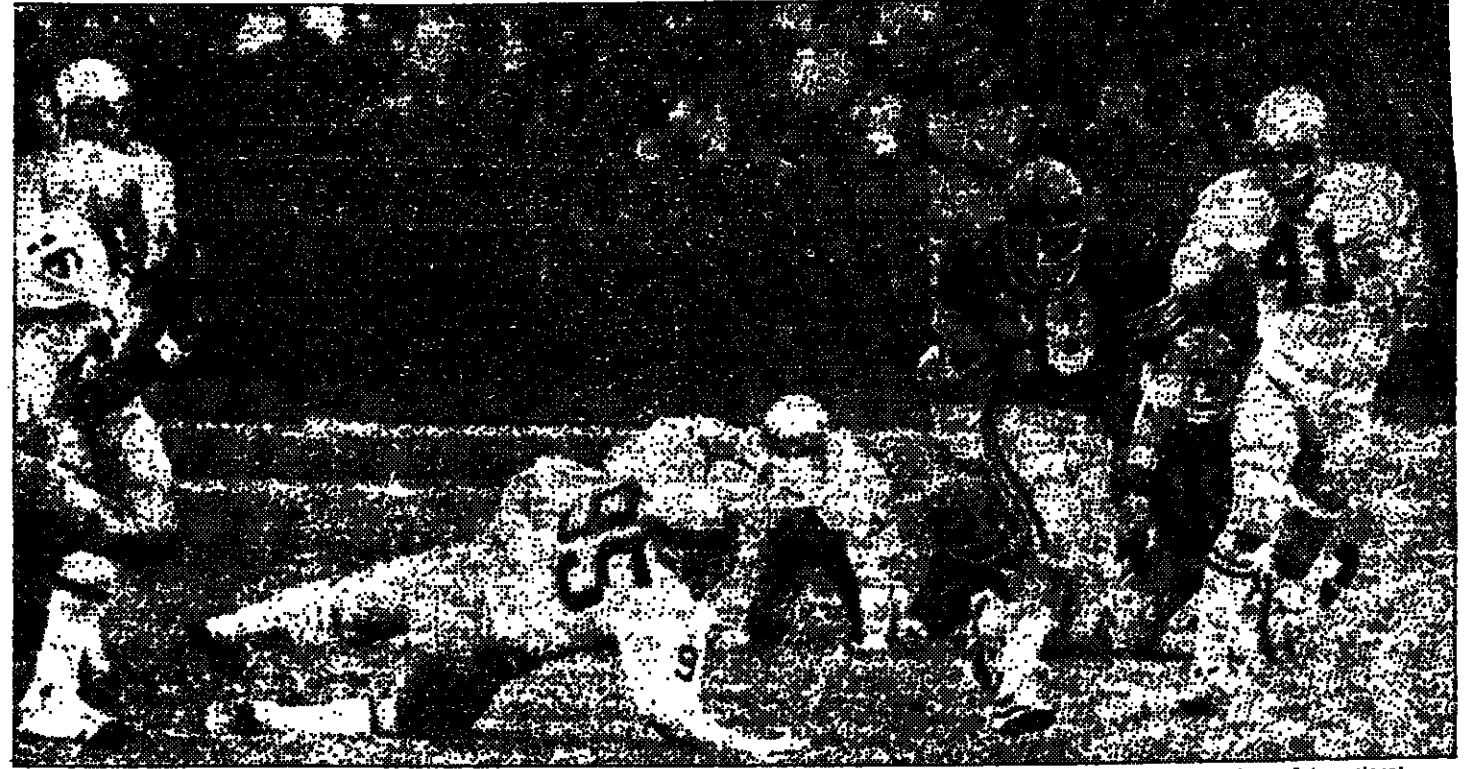
Chiefs 17, Cards 13

At St. Louis, Mike Sensibaugh and Willie Lanier each intercepted a Jim Hart pass to set up a 17-13 victory over St. Louis that prevented the Cardinals from clinching the NFL Eastern Division title.

The Cardinals, however, now 9-5, had a consolation prize as Philadelphia's home victory over the Chiefs ended their losing streak. The Cardinals had lost their last three games, including a 27-14 loss to the Chiefs in the first round of the playoffs, based on the best NFC East intradivision record. It marks the first time since 1948 that St. Louis will enter post-season play.

St. Louis held a 6-0 lead until midway through the third quarter when Sensibaugh's interception sparked the Cardinals' comeback. The Chiefs took over on the St. Louis 33 and, four plays later, Len Dawson hit Jeff Kinney with a four-yard scoring pass.

So did the crowd that scream-



ELUSIVE—USC's Anthony Davis takes the second-half kickoff through the entire Notre Dame team for touchdown.

USC Sets New College Standard for Comebacks

By Mal Florence

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—Notre Dame 24, USC 6. That was the first half score. But are you ready for USC 49, Notre Dame 0, in the second half?

In what may have been the most improbable comeback in college football history, the University of Southern California routed the Irish, 55-24, yesterday before an almost unbelievable Coliseum crowd of 83,553.

And, as anyone might guess, the man who started the touchdown landslide was Anthony Davis, a Notre Dame nemesis. Davis returned the second-half kickoff 100 yards to a touchdown and the Trojans, a badly beaten team in the first half, came alive.

So did the crowd that scream-

ed and roared at the scoring thrust. The fans did not stop yelling through a pulsating and almost incredible third quarter in which USC scored 35 points.

Davis, who scored a first-half touchdown on a short pass from Pat Haden, had four for the game, three in the third quarter. He has now scored 11 touchdowns and 63 points against the Irish in his career—three on long-distance kickoff runs.

The 55 points scored against Notre Dame were four short of the record 59-0 blitz by the Glenn Davis-Doc Blanchard Army team in 1944. The Trojans were scoring touchdowns so fast in the third quarter that the scoreboard could not handle it and went on the blink.

With a little less than 9 1/2 minutes left in the third quarter,

USC had compiled 38 points. And in less than 17 minutes of the second half, the Trojans scored seven touchdowns.

The scoring binge ended early in the fourth quarter when Charles Phillips sprinted 50 yards to a touchdown after intercepting a Tom Clements pass. It was his third interception and he totaled 101 in return yardage.

But there were other Trojans who asserted themselves, such as:

• Quarterback Haden, who completed his first six passes in the final half for 139 yards and three touchdowns.

• Split end John McKay, the coach's son, who burned the young Irish secondary in the tension-packed third quarter in which he caught four passes for 110 yards and two touchdowns.

• An aroused Trojan defense that mopped up on Clements, fullback Wayne Bullock and the other strong Notre Dame runners after being pushed around in the opening half.

By winning, the Trojans gave Ohio State some food for thought. USC and Ohio State meet in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day.

As for Notre Dame, 9-2, and headed for an Orange Bowl confrontation with Alabama on New Year's night, it was a demoralizing defeat. The Irish haven't beaten USC here since 1966—the 51-0 humiliation—and have defeated the Trojans only twice in the past nine years.

McKay removed Davis and Haden from the game and his other regulars with 9 1/2 minutes to play. Reserves finished up and they were on the Notre Dame 8-yard line when it ended, making only a seemingly half-hearted effort to score.

Haden, in a slump earlier, has come on strong in recent weeks. But his confidence was apparently shaken in the first half when he was intercepted and failed to make a first down on a fourth and inches gamble from his own 30. Both miscues led to Irish touchdowns.

But the senior was never better than in the second half. For the game, he completed 11 of 17 passes for 225 yards and four

touchdowns—a school record for most scoring passes thrown in a game that he shares with three other Trojans. He has now thrown 31 career touchdowns to surpass the record of 30 held by Jimmy Jones (1969-71).

The Notre Dame secondary, comprised of only one senior, a junior, a sophomore and a freshman, seemed befuddled in the second half as McKay and Shelton Diggs fooled them with clever routes. And Haden was right on target.

© Los Angeles Times

Crimson Tide Beats Auburn By 4 Points

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1 (UPI)—Top-ranked Alabama had more trouble than it expected Friday before subduing sixth-ranked Auburn, 17-13, thanks to the passing of Richard Todd and the running of Calvin Collier.

Todd only completed two passes all afternoon, but one was a 45-yard touchdown strike to Willie Shelby with 41 seconds left in the first period and Collier scored what turned out to be the winning touchdown on a 13-yard run with 6:41 gone in the third period.

The unbeaten Crimson Tide, which will face Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl, dominated play throughout most of the game.

But Alabama threw away two scoring opportunities and Auburn closed within four points with 2:47 left in the game on a two-yard run by quarterback Phil Gargis, after keeping its drive alive with a pass off a fake field-goal attempt.

Oklahoma 44, Oklahoma St. 13

Joe Washington returned a punt 57 yards for a score and zipped five yards for another yesterday in a sudden five-touchdown outburst that gave unheated Oklahoma, trailing by three points late in the third quarter, a 44-13 victory over Oklahoma State.

Sooner quarterback Steve Davis scored on runs of 12 and one yards, halfback Grant Burgett scored from the four, freshman halfback Elvis Peacock ran 10 yards to score and Tony Drienza kicked a 33-yard field goal.

Georgia Tech 34, Georgia 14

At Athens, Ga., sophomore David Sims and quarterback Danny Myers scored two touchdowns each to lead fired-up Georgia Tech to a 34-14 upset of the Georgia Bulldogs.

The victory gave Tech a 6-5 record and Pepper Rodgers a winning season in his first year as head coach at his alma mater.

Tennessee 21, Vanderbilt 21

At Nashville, Tennessee tailback Stanley Morgan scored a touchdown with seven seconds left and the Vols made the two-point conversion to salvage a 21-21 tie with Southeastern Conference rival Vanderbilt.

The Vols got the ball on a fumble by Vanderbilt punter Barry Burton, who bobbed a high snap in a steady rain, and Tennessee tackled him at the 10 as he tried to recover. On the next play, Morgan dashed to the Commodore one and, after losing two yards on the next play, he raced in for the touchdown. Quarterback Condit Halloway hit tight end Larry Seivers for the tying conversion.

Baylor 24, Rice 3

By the simple expediency of giving the ball to Steve Beard early and often the Baylor Bears rolled to a 24-3 victory over Rice and completed their most historic football weekend as owners of the Southwest Conference title.

Baylor had already wrapped up a Cotton Bowl berth Jan. 1 against Penn State and at least a share of the crown Friday when Texas throttled Texas A&M, 33-7, but needed a victory over the Owls to wrap up its first undisputed league crown in 50 years.

Mississippi 25, Tulane 10

At New Orleans, freshman quarterback Tim Ellis hit running back James Reed with a 77-yard scoring bomb and scored two touchdowns himself on one-yard sneaks to lead the University of Mississippi to a 26-10 victory over Tulane.

Ole Miss scored all the points it needed to beat inept, bobbling Tulane in the second quarter.

Valdes Keeps Title Middleweight Decision Sets Off Controversy

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, Dec. 1 (UPI)—Rodolfo Valdes retained the World Boxing Council's version of the middleweight title here last night in a 12-round decision over the 11th round. The decision set off a controversy and almost re-fought all in the ring.

Referee Jean Deswert had halted the action to examine cuts on Tomma's right eye and above left one and, as he began to back from between the fighters, Valdes threw a series of rights at Tomma, whose hands were still at his side.

The challenger dropped to his knees, seemingly alert, and was tied out.

After he said that his corner told him to stay down, "The referee said break," the 25-year-old French challenger said, "I tied back I dropped my guard the other guy got me with a fast shot. When I went in I wasn't hurt. The guys my corner said, 'Stay down, are world champion, You'll be disqualified!'"

Referee Explanation

The referee, a Belgian, acknowledged later that Valdes' final might have come before signal for action to resume.

Deswert said, "Tomma was up to fight, Valdes was up to fight, the referee was up to fight. It was a knockout. It was the fight cleanly. With all the shouting going it was possible Valdes did not see me say break" after the action of the cuts, Deswert

then the referee indicated a try for Valdes members of Tomma camp rushed toward champion's corner and began shouting and bawling. He pointed, Valdes, under physical and verbal abuse, even threw punches at an invader.

In presentation of the ritual of gloves to Valdes as victor, Valdes sent Tomma into frenzy and somebody snatched bouquet and hurled it out of ring. Quickly it was thrown in, scattering pink petals the shouting Tomma fans through the ropes and the ring.

He police, who had moved into ring, began hitting the fans but, like the gladioli, as they as they were dumped out.

they were pushed back in. One fan even began beating on a policeman, something that is not done in France, even when it is Tomma was repeatedly lifted onto the shoulders of fans as he raised both arms over his head in signal that he had won. In some ways he had.

Until the disputed knockout, Tomma had shown that he was more of a fighter than most thought. His reputation had been exclusively that of a puncher, built on his record of 31 knockouts in his 37 victories and 3 defeats. But he showed that he could also take punishment in a straight-ahead style.

Valdes, a 28-year-old Colombian, was comfortably ahead on points when the end came in the Palais des Expositions, but he showed signs of wear and tear. Although he used his superior skill to slip out of trouble often, he took some hard punches.

Surprised the Crowd

The champion, who now has 28 knockouts in his record of 54 victories and 4 defeats, surprised the crowd by standing and slugging with Tomma in the early rounds. Valdes hit frequently to keep the blows seemed to have little effect on the muscular Tomma. When Valdes shifted to jobs to the face—landing early and often—Tomma continued to plow in, but showed signs of despair.

A well had formed on Tomma's right cheekbone by the eighth round and Valdes continued to duck and the challenger's swings and come up jabbing at the face.

Early in the final round, the referee stopped the action to check the cheekbone and the left eyebrow, but allowed the fight to continue. When the fight was stopped a second time for inspection, Valdes ended the action.

Later the challenger defended his victory, saying that he had won "normally, in no way that should get anybody upset."

He also praised Tomma, asserting that he "could be champion in a year, if he improves. He is extremely strong."

Valdes weighed 158 pounds for the fight; Tomma weighed a shade under the 160-pound middleweight limit.

WFL Blazers Top Memphis

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1 (UPI)—Luther Palmer recovered a fumbled punt and Richard James scored with one minute to play Friday night to give the Florida Blazers an 18-15 victory over Memphis and a berth in the World Football League title game against Birmingham.

The Southern team scored two first-quarter touchdowns and appeared on their way to victory when their defensive unit sacked Florida quarterback Buddy Baxton with 3:06 to play.

But David Thomas dropped Dave Staley's punt and Palmer recovered at the Memphis 22-yard line. Four plays later, James scored on a four-yard sweep.

With time running out, Bob Etier tried a 40-yard field goal that would have tied the game, but Florida's Louis Ross blocked it.

The Blazers scored in the third quarter on a 25-yard field goal by Brock and on a 21-yard run by Tommy Reason, who gained 122 yards in 19 carries.

Florida will meet the Americans in Birmingham Thursday night for the championship of the new league.

NFL Results

Friday's Games

Atlanta 24, New York Rangers 2 (Richard McCreary, Lennie Vickers 2).

New York Giants 3, California 3 (R. Stewart, St. Laurent, Nyström; Hrebnik 2, Gardner).

Saturday's Games

Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 5 (MacDonald, Aranson, Kelly, Provoost, Stachowicz; Robert 2, Ramsey, Carr 2).

Philadelphia 3, New York Islanders 0 (Goldworthy, Boucha, Gibbs, Stanfield; Soldevir, Wyke, Rol).

San Francisco 3, New York Jets 0 (Rochford, Lalonde, Boddy).

Montreal 7, St. Louis 1 (Lambert, Maheshwili, Cournoyer, Lemaire, Le-Gar 2, Wilson; Ungar).

Toronto 7, Washington 1 (Stiller, Egan, Lamont, Macdonald, Alexander, Stiller, Platt; Williams).

Los Angeles 2, Boston 0 (Berry, Knapp).

Detroit 1, Kansas City 0 (Dionne).

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Vancouver 5, New England 1 (Chippard 2, Fely, Lawton, McKendrick; Gaudin).

Toronto 4, Phoenix 4 (Pfeiffer, Harkness, Stimpson, Macdonald; Bazzie, Kopp, Morin, Sobchuk).

Winnipeg 7, Michigan 6 (Richtman 2, Hall 4; Spring, Berris, Yeatsman, Grant, Tardif, Trudler).

Cleveland 4, Indianapolis 3 (Pinder, Erickson, Smith; Cleaver; Pumper, Stelmach).

Saturday's Games

Chicago 7, Minnesota 5 (MacGregor, Backstrom, Poppel, Lemanda, Hargy, Marvey, Marvey, Gaudin 2, Walton, Buck, Antonovich).

Cleveland 5, Boston 4 (Jarrett, Ward, Ledes, Trudler, Erickson; Sims, Hughes 2).

Golden State 12, Los Angeles 11 (Barry 4, C. Johnson 24; Allan 27, Riley 28).

Milwaukee 101, Chicago 35 (Abdullah 22, Thompson 2, Berrand 15; Williams 25, Archibald 20).

Atlanta 26, Houston 11 (Van Arsdale 20, Montgomery 17; Tomljanovich 25, Baskett 21).

Los Angeles 127, New Orleans 123 (Riley 32, Allen 38; Leube, Marovich 22, James 21).

Phoenix 112, Houston 100 (McIntosh 21, Awtry 20; Murphy 28, Abdul-Aziz 29).

Golden State 128, Los Angeles 118 (Barry 43, C. Johnson 24; Allan 27, Riley 28).

Middies Shut Out Cadets Again, 19-0

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (UPI)—Navy shut out Army's wishbone offense yesterday, shutting out the Cadets, 19-0, in the 76th meeting of the two military academies.

It was Navy's second straight shutout over Army. The Midshipmen routed the Cadets last year, 31-0.

Starting right where they left off a year ago at John F. Kennedy Stadium, the Middies scored 10 points in the first quarter. They added a second-quarter touchdown and a third-quarter safety to win before President Ford and 83,247 fans—the smallest crowd to witness this game since 1944.

Navy's 33d victory in the series that started in 1890 was not nearly as close as the score might indicate. The Middies of coach George Wood so dominated the action that Army was never a real threat after the first period.

Army's choice of plays at times seemed unusual. One of these was the roll-out option by Army from its own one-yard line that resulted in Scott Gillogly, the Cadets' quarterback, being tackled behind the goal line for Navy's last two points. Most teams try to power straight ahead to gain some breathing room.

Navy, on the other hand, employed a versatile running attack, managed very efficiently by Mike Robles, the first place quarterback to start for either Navy or Army in a modern Army-Navy game. A year ago, this six-foot, two-inch tall quarterback was calling signals for a Great Falls, Mont., high school.



Navy's Cleveland Cooper is flipped over as he makes a first down during game.

Baseball Stars Seen as Trade Bait

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1 (UPI).

Reggie Jackson, Dick Allen, Tony Pérez and Steve Carlton—all baseball untouchables—were seen as trade bait this week when the major league moguls gathered here for their annual winter meetings.

Taking their cue from the Dodgers and Yankees, baseball's busiest traders last season, the owners and general managers seen bent on gambling as never before in an effort to strengthen their clubs.

The Yankees have continued their shuffling, sending \$100,000 rightfielder Bobby Murcer to the Giants for San Francisco's \$100,000 rightfielder, Bobby Bonds.

The rumor mill has many more high salaried former "untouchables" heading elsewhere.

The biggest would be the A's trading of Jackson, the backbone of all three Oakland championship clubs. The controversial A's owner, Charlie Finley, perhaps only blurring in an effort to tone down Jackson's salary demands, has been offering the rightfielder around, particularly to Baltimore, whose return price would be Bobby Grich, second baseman, and at least one front-line pitcher.

The White Sox, finally weary of Allen's "I want to play, I don't want to play" shenanigans, are eager to unload the slugger, but the return interest does not figure to be overwhelming, despite Allen's 32 home runs and 88 runs batted in during his abbreviated 1974 season. The pitching-poor White Sox may take a 12-to-14-game winner in a straight exchange just to be rid of Allen.

Another team seeking pitching is Cincinnati, which fell short in its bid to catch the Dodgers in the National League West. The Reds' embarrassment after unloading Ross Grimes, an 18-game winner, last winter, are ready to part with Perez, the slugger but aging (33) batsman, to land some mound help. Early signs had gen-

eral manager Bob Howsam eyeing the Orioles' Dave McNally and Doyle Alexander and the Indians' dissatisfied Gaylord Perry.

Looking for Pitcher

The Phillies, who have had so much success with trades in recent years—picking up Dave Cash, all-star second baseman, and a 17-game winner—are eager for more action and have been offering Carlton, their ace left-hander, in hopes of landing a power-hitting center fielder. After losing out on Bonds, they would be most interested in Jack-

son and have the pitcher that Finley would want.

The Dodgers, who last year acquired Jimmy Wynn, the center-fielder, and Mike Marshall, Cy Young Award-winner, at the winter meetings, are in the market for another pitcher with Tommy John's arm operation still a question mark. General manager Al Campanis is known to covet Joe Coleman, Detroit right-hander. The Tigers have begun what looks to be a major housecleaning, unloading shortstop Ed Brinkman for Nete Colbert, the slugging San Diego first baseman.

Associated Press

UNSCHEDULED BOUT—Sid Going of the New Zealand All-Blacks (left) and Roger Utley of the Barbarians battle during their rugby match in London. They drew, 13-13.

Associated Press

Associated Press

Associated Press

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